

Hard New World: Living Without Cold-War Clarity

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — Normally, Washington gets exercised about the topping of freely elected presidents. But when the freely elected, yet brutal, government of President Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia was deposed by rebels in the former Soviet republic of Georgia last week, the Bush administration was silent.

NEWS ANALYSIS

— which are led by freely elected presidents whose commitment to real democratic practices is still very much suspect. Boris N. Yeltsin, the Russian president, was popularly elected, but he much prefers to rule by decree. The same is true of Ukraine's president, Leonid M. Kravchuk, who runs his parliament like a big smoke-filled room.



A tank moving into position Sunday in Algiers. Troops also were deployed in other Algerian cities following the resignation of President Benjedid.

Algeria Cancels Vote, Bowing To Pressure From Military

Move Follows Resignation Of President, Islamic Front Had Expected Big Victory

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

ALGIERS — The Algerian government on Sunday canceled the parliamentary elections that had given a major triumph to the Islamic Salvation Front, the country's most popular political party.

East Europe: Bonn's Growing Preoccupation

By Joseph Fichtett

BONN — German officials acknowledge that their foreign policy has become more assertive, but they insist that the shift mainly concerns Germany's special concerns in Eastern Europe.

Germany and dispel doubts about whether the European Community addresses German concerns. "There's a feeling here that Germans sacrificed the Deutsche mark to help EC countries accommodate our economic power," a Kohl aide said.

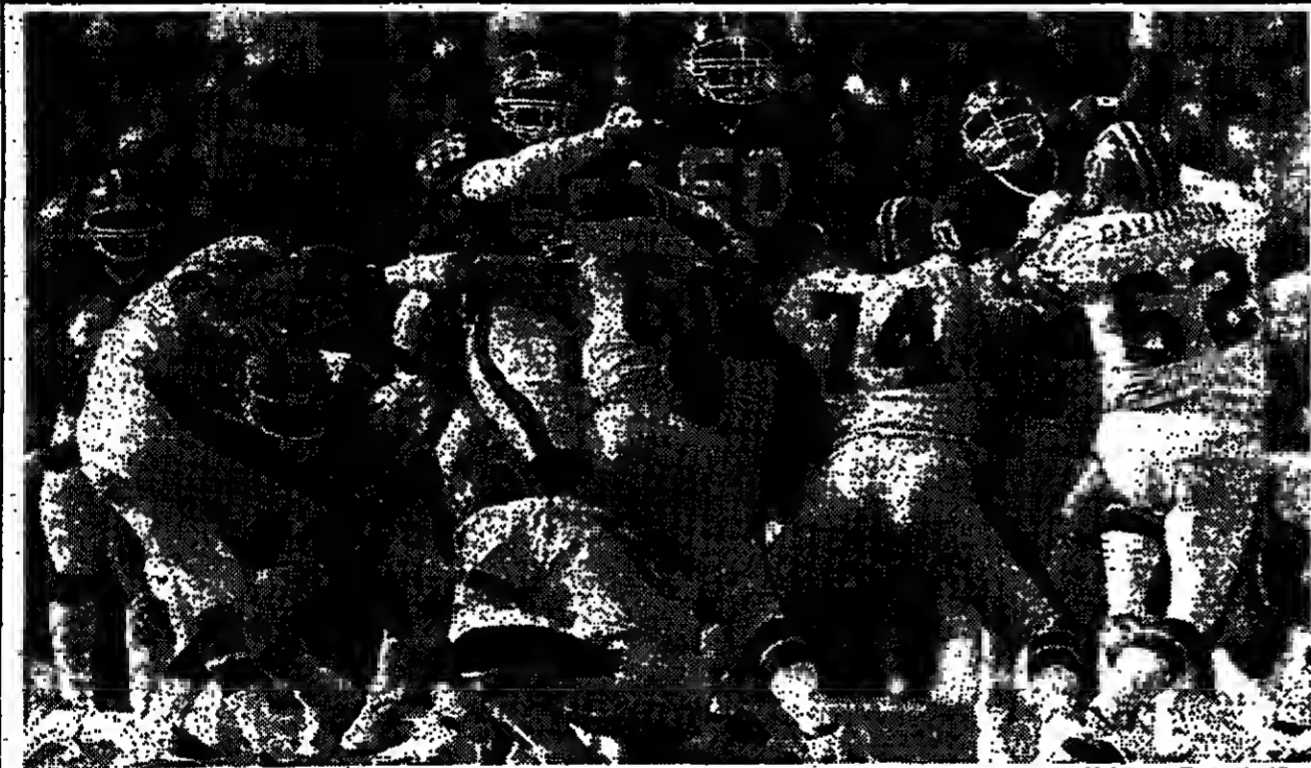
Kiosk

Zhelev Tops Bulgaria Vote

SOFIA (Reuters) — President Zhelev Zhelev had a clear lead but was likely to fall short of a first-round victory in Bulgaria's first presidential elections, projections Sunday indicated.

General News

A CIA panel urges that many papers be declassified. Page 3. In South Africa, the bush hides the direst poverty from sight and consciousness. Page 2.



Bills Defeat Broncos for American Football Conference Title Dave Treadwell (9), the Denver Broncos' placekicker, left, missing a field-goal attempt in the game Sunday against the Buffalo Bills in Orchard Park, New York. The Bills went on to claim victory, 10-7, and advance to the Super Bowl. Page 13.

Radicalizing of the West Bank

By Jackson Diehl

ELON MOREH, Israeli-occupied West Bank — The narrow, winding road up the hill to this Jewish settlement used to be lined with olive trees planted by Palestinians from nearby villages. Now, however, there is an ugly scar: broken branches, upturned roots and jagged trunks, the work of a Jewish raiding party.

A Pro-Communist Protest in Moscow

By Serge Schmemmann

MOSCOW — About 10,000 Communist supporters took to the streets on Sunday to protest rising prices and demand the resignation of the government.

For Dealmakers, a Debacle

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON — In an ironic turn of fate, Europe's mergers and acquisitions experts are fretting for their future — for their bonuses and in some cases even their jobs.

Quayle as President? A Shortage of Moral Weight, Maybe, but Plenty of Ambition

By David S. Broder and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON — Last Wednesday, for the second time in eight months, President George Bush's sudden illness thrust this question on the United States and the world: What if Dan Quayle became president?

Democratic Risks Are Hong Kong's to Take, Legislator Says

Martin Lee, chairman of the United Democrats of Hong Kong, received the most votes in the first direct elections to the Legislative Council last fall. He spoke last week with Samuel Abt and Lawrence Zuckerman of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. There has been much criticism of Prime Minister John Major's recent decision to announce the retirement of Governor Sir David Wilson months before a successor can be named. What effect will this have on Hong Kong?

A. I still don't know why it was handled this way. There are different views. I consider him too weak on China. Other people said he was not defending British interests strongly enough. In practice, however, I don't think the announcement matters too much. I suppose now people will have to take him lightly. Beforehand, they didn't have to, but they did.

Q. Some have called for a direct election to determine his successor. Is that a good idea?

A. It can't be a bad idea. The British

Labor Party toyed with the idea until recently, when they saw they had some good chance of success in the next elections. At any rate, I don't think China would allow that to happen even if the British government had the will and determination. China doesn't want the key,

but for Hong Kong and not the British interests.

Q. When you say that Beijing wouldn't allow it, what do you mean?

A. Because the British have been listening to them already. They shouldn't, but they do. They deny that this is a condominium government. Maybe it's not. Maybe it's worse. Maybe it's a puppet government.

Q. British officials argue that granting Hong Kong more democracy without Beijing's blessing could ultimately do great harm if China makes good on its promise to dismantle such changes after 1997. What do you say to that?

A. Let me tell you what Baroness Lydia Dunn has said. Now Lydia Dunn is a very conservative lady and absolutely pro-business. In 1990, she was asked precisely the same question by a British journalist: What good is it if we the British were to give you democracy now only to see the Chinese demolish it after they resume sovereignty in 1997? And her answer, which would have been my answer, was, "If we the people of Hong

Kong are prepared to take the risk, why should you worry?"

Q. Are you sure that the majority of the people of Hong Kong would be willing to take that risk?

A. Oh yes. Polls are taken regularly. People have been seeing the whole world going in that direction. Even Russia, the big brother of China, has disowned communism. They want democracy. They want freedom.

My second answer to you is that you mustn't assume that China will necessarily dismantle democracy. It is one thing to say, "I will not accept this, come 1997," and another to actually demolish it when it is working well and it seems to be working well by the whole world, including our business people here. In theory, China could send troops into Hong Kong today. But how likely is it? If that should happen, Hong Kong would become a barren rock with 6 million people on it.

Q. In a crunch, do you expect the United States and the Europeans to support democracy?

A. I don't see why not because it would be very difficult for them not to. It goes

against the grain for them not to. Question is: How much would they actually do if it is still denied to us?

Q. Are you concerned about what may happen to you personally after 1997?

A. In theory, yes. Anything can happen to me or to members of my family. But I don't think anything will. To be fair, China has improved. In 1966-67, we had pro-China riots here inspired by the Red Guards. There was one guy who consistently criticized these people. He was working with the commercial radio here. A very brave man. They threw a fire bomb and killed him in a car. This sort of thing will never happen again.

Q. Vietnamese officials recently asked for money to help defray the costs of absorbing returning boat people from Hong Kong. Do you think Britain and Hong Kong should pay to facilitate the forced return of Vietnamese refugees?

A. I think Britain should pay because that is the responsibility of the sovereign state. We should give much better treatment to these poor people who are here, but why should we pay? It is for the British government to pay.

MONDAY Q&A

as it were, to be handed back by a Chinese. They want to make sure that the British lose face on that midnight.

Q. Rather than hold an election, another suggestion is that the prime minister should simply appoint you governor.

A. No way. I will be the last person.

Q. Does that mean you wouldn't accept?

A. It is just not a possibility. If you allow the people of Hong Kong a free vote, I don't care who gets elected. I don't even mind giving you a commitment that I would not stand. I want the governor of Hong Kong to be accountable to the people of Hong Kong. That is the best way to have a governor who will really

In South Africa, Direst Poverty Is Out of Sight (and Mind)

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service
JANE FURSE, South Africa—Joseph Tease, 30, did not own a bed until a few weeks ago, when he inherited the hand-me-down frame and mattress sagging against the pumpled-earth floor of his otherwise barren home here.

"My sister once worked in Johannesburg," Mr. Tease said. "She gave me the bed. She got it from her employer."

Mr. Tease is one among millions of black South Africans struggling to survive amid a wretched and pervasive rural poverty that is all but invisible from the prosperous white towns and even from growing black townships with their own patterns of wealth.

President Frederick W. de Klerk's efforts to dismantle apartheid have done nothing to improve conditions in impoverished regions like the black homeland of Lebowa, where Mr. Tease and his family live.

In South Africa, the rural poor are born, live and die without electricity, telephones, plumbing or tap water.

Many are forced routinely to scavenge for edible plants and firewood and can spend several hours a day in the search of water.

Since 1986, when the white government in Pretoria repealed laws restricting the movement of blacks, millions desperate for work have fled the countryside for the shantytowns around the cities. But away from the urban centers, those left behind scratch out the barest subsistence to eat.

More than half of black South Africans live in the countryside and form a potentially formidable constituency once blacks get the vote. Yet they have been ignored.

The government, whose National Party is canvassing for black support elsewhere, lifted restrictions on land ownership but has been slow to upgrade rural conditions.

The African National Congress wants these ostensibly self-governing homelands dismantled, but its support base lies in the urban townships, and Congress officials seldom visit backwaters like Lebowa.

Some economists doubt that a post-apartheid government about to be structured in constitutional talks can make much difference to people so marginalized.

Mike Muller, a senior policy analyst at the Development Bank of Southern Africa, predicted in April that the rural poor would get poorer unless a determined effort was made to draw them back into the economy.

"A pessimistic but realistic vision of tomorrow's rural South Africa is of a growing, welfare-dependent population which outnumbers small farmers," Mr. Muller wrote in Business Day, a financial newspaper.

Hunger is no stranger to Africa, but it is associated with disasters like drought in Ethiopia or war in Mozambique. In pockets across South Africa, hunger is a way of life as routine as the diseases it inflicts.

Mr. Tease's grandmother Raesebe, who sleeps on the floor in a worn blanket, suffers from pellagra, a chronic vitamin deficiency that has scarred her skin and reduced her to a vacant listlessness.

The household dreams are illustrated by a color newspaper advertisement hanging on the wall like a rare painting. It shows pictures of cheap crockery and kitchenware that the Teases cannot afford.

Mr. Tease worked at construction jobs until he began suffering epileptic seizures. In any case, the jobs dried up in Lebowa. Now Joseph and Raesebe Tease depend on charity for their meals. They are among the 1.8 million South Africans fed daily by Operation Hunger, an independent charity.

A survey of poverty across South Africa published in 1989 by two University of Cape Town academics, Francis Wilson and Mamphele Ramphele, determined that 81 percent of blacks in rural homelands like Lebowa lived below the poverty line, which has been set at \$180 a month for a family.

In the case of people like Mr. Tease and his grandmother, even the poverty line is far beyond their reach, and it is unlikely that they see \$180 in a year.

"South Africa has one of the most unequal distributions of in-

come in the world," Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said in March. "But even more disturbing are the millions of South Africans who have to make do with pitifully small incomes."

Mr. de Klerk has earmarked more than \$1 billion to improve their lives but that has yet to trickle down to the ethnic homelands.

In its earlier drive to exclude blacks from areas reserved for whites, the government set aside marginal land for homelands like Lebowa, which is splattered in a half-dozen pieces across the northern Transvaal.

In the 1970s, Pretoria sought to justify its apartheid policy of separate development by granting what it disingenuously claimed to be self-government and in some cases "independence" to the homelands.

With talks soon scheduled to begin on a constitution for a non-racial South Africa, the prospective status of the homelands remains vague, though there appears to be some general agreement on their legal reintegration into the country.

Lebowa, which was designated as a putatively self-governing but not "independent" homeland for people of northern Sotho or Pedi origin, is one of the poorest homelands.

Anah Diago, 51, is going blind as she raises seven children. Adele Makhani, wheezing from chronic asthma, sleeps with her four children on the floor. Lucy Basimikweni, 18, struggles to complete school while caring for nine orphaned brothers and sisters.

"If we don't have money, we just stay without anything to eat," said Hyiyane Marghela, a sun-leathered, barefoot old woman who lives near the Lebowa village of Malla Mpitsoe.

Simon's Sounds End the Silence—Fans cheering the singer Paul Simon as he began a South African tour in Johannesburg despite minor protests. Mr. Simon became the first international star to perform in South Africa since a cultural boycott ended last year.

di Mohammed clings precariously to his position. And the president has responded in turn, shifting control to General Farrah Aidid.

Last week, the crowded Ben Adir Hospital was hit, for the first time, by the president's forces. "Maybe we missed and killed some civilians," he said. "I'm very sorry about that."

The duel has been played out brutally. The two men have carved up the city into warring camps. Artillery shells have wrecked streets and buildings. Burned-out cars litter largely empty highways.

In the absence of authority, armed militias have taken to roaming the streets in jeeps equipped with rockets, mortars and anti-aircraft guns.

There is no electricity in Mogadishu, and the highway is marked by holes from which scavengers have removed underground cables. Water and fuel are scarce. An estimated 500,000 people have fled to outlying areas to escape the carnage.

The city is on the edge of famine, according to the few relief workers who remain.

The human toll of the violence can be seen at hospitals and makeshift clinics, on both sides of the capital. So far, the war has left an estimated 5,000 people dead and 10,000 wounded. Mogadishu is suffering from an acute shortage of even the most basic medical supplies.

A hospital set up in a villa on the Mahdi Mohammed side has treated about 3,575 people since Nov. 17.

Abdullahi Sheikh Hussein, dean of medicine of the Somali National University, said the hospital received between 40 and 100 casualties a day.

"War should be between militaries," he said. "Shelling only hurts civilians. That's not war."

Like virtually all Somalis, he has chosen sides in this seemingly incomprehensible conflict.

He called General Farrah Aidid "a psychopath" who would establish another military dictatorship like that of Siad Barre, who was ousted a year ago.

"We have kicked out one general," he said. "We don't want to put another dictator in."

UN Ends Plan To Protect Those Fleeing Vietnam

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—An anti-piracy program intended to protect Vietnamese refugees from attacks in the Gulf of Thailand has been phased out by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees because the attacks have all but ceased in the last 18 months.

Responsibility for policing the sea routes, since 1975, thousands of Vietnamese refugees have been robbed, raped, killed or drowned when their boats were attacked, will now rest with the Thai Navy.

Officials in the United States say Washington will be watching the situation closely. The United States alone has spent \$16 million of the \$25 million needed to keep the program alive since its inception in 1982, after a year of extreme violence against refugees.

In 1981, 1,444 attacks on refugee boats were reported in the Gulf of Thailand and nearby waters, according to the UN refugee agency. Of the 71,667 "boat people" known to have fled Vietnam that year, 961 were reported killed, 257 taken hostage and 877 women said they had been raped.

As late as 1989, 762 Vietnamese or Cambodian refugees were reported killed or missing at sea, but U.S. and UN officials say that a decision was made in November to end the program because there had been no reported attacks on Vietnamese refugee boats since July 1990. The program was ended with the new year.

Kuwait Lifts Censorship In Advance of Elections

Agence France-Presse

KUWAIT (AFP)—Kuwait is lifting press censorship that has been in force for more than five years, the official press agency KUNA announced Sunday.

President vs. General, and Somalis Pay the Price

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service
MOGADISHU, Somalia—Measured against the daily violence in this battle-scarred capital, it was a quiet day at Ben Adir Hospital. One youngster arrived with his fingers blown off by a grenade. Two children were burned over most of their bodies in an explosion. There were shrapnel-torn abdomens.

The shelling had been light, with only a few rounds of artillery exchanged around noon. There was an eerie air of normalcy, with a few street vendors hawking cigarettes, mangoes, bananas, even some meat.

But the calm was only a momentary respite from the orgy of brutality that has turned a seaside capital of white villas into an urban nightmare of war, lawlessness and un-

pending famine. Residents talk casually of the shelling, which is in its eighth week; no one thinks it will end soon.

Two men are largely responsible for the death and destruction being rained on chaotic Mogadishu. One claims to be president, although he has no real power and is confined to a few city blocks—and although the country he supposedly rules has in many ways ceased to exist. The other is an army general seeking to oust him.

Both claim to represent democracy, saying they are trying to prevent Somalia from returning to the dark days of dictatorship.

Both are stubborn and uncompromising.

Since Nov. 17, when their verbal war erupted into a shooting war, the capital has been caught in the middle.

On one side is Ali Mahdi Mohammed, the interim president.

"There is no economic entity prevailing in this country," he said last week. "Everything has collapsed. Anarchy is prevailing. With no police or military, it is very difficult to run the country."

The conversation was repeatedly drowned out by the thud of artillery shells.

A presidential aide said that the modest villa was safe for the time being. Besides, he said, at least some of the explosions were caused by outgoing artillery shells, headed across town. The president himself said he was not afraid.

"As a Muslim," he said, "I know my fate is predestined."

Beyond barricades of tires and twisted metal and a stretch of highway called no-man's-land, Mr. Mahdi Mohammed's antagonist

presided in a roomier, heavily fortified villa that had the air of a military command center.

General Mohammed Farrah Aidid offered a soft-spoken explanation for the high level of violence in a city where it seems every male adult and child is armed.

"Traditionally, Somali people love three things," he said. "One is keeping small arms with them. Another is their camel. And finally their horse. Somalis love horses."

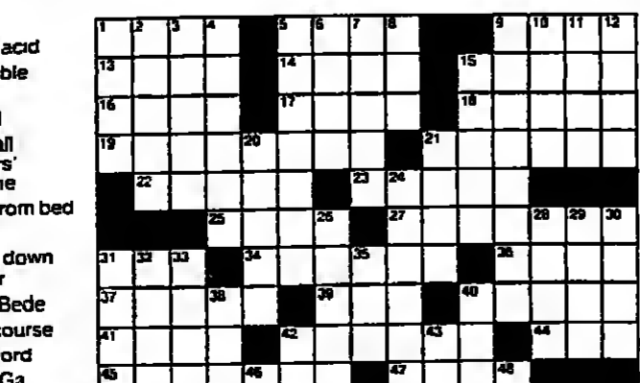
Somalia, he said, did not need outside intervention to solve the ongoing conflict because he himself was "already taking action to solve our problem."

"We prefer to solve our own problems," he said.

Seeing the president as the problem, the general's solution has been a relentless barrage on the northern section of the city, where Mr. Mah-

- ACROSS
- 1 Dress of metal
- 5 Famed manorite maker
- 9 —-sive
- 13 Prefix with sphere
- 14 Lotion ingredient
- 15 "Call Me —"
- 16 Tel —
- 17 Track tipster
- 19 Quickly
- 19 Helen's husband
- 21 Shrewdness
- 22 "Two Women" star
- 23 Shakespeare's man of Athens
- 25 Canvas
- 27 Australian statesman
- 31 Male swan
- 34 Rascals
- 36 Brun of ballet
- 37 Astern
- 38 Three before double-u
- 40 Solitary
- 41 Colbanian con
- 42 Repairer
- 44 Recent
- 45 "Newspaper Days" author
- 47 "Diary" twin
- 49 Anderson's Muse
- 51 Negatively charged particle
- 54 It's sometimes secret
- 57 Greek comic dramatist
- 60 Poker player's the hole
- 61 Watch over
- 62 Actress Rowlands
- 63 Irritate
- 64 Poet Sexton
- 65 Long periods
- 66 Clark of Smallville
- 67 "Back in the —": Beatles
- 68 Fragment
- 43 Heavyweight Holyfield
- 44 Scandinavian scan
- 48 Burns superlatively
- 50 Signs
- 52 Theater
- 53 Italian Socialist Pietro
- 54 Support
- 55 Feel compassion
- 58 Scraggy
- 59 Debate leader
- 58 Grube
- 61 Kind of cross

- 2 Flat
- 3 Kind of acid
- 4 Chantable people
- 6 Recent
- 7 Wicked
- 8 Baseball brothers' surname
- 7 Bestir from bed
- 8 Obtain
- 9 She let down her hair
- 10 Ehot's Bede
- 11 Watercourse
- 12 Final word
- 13 City in Ga.
- 20 Smallest
- 21 Iowa State U. site
- 24 Obstruct
- 26 Hidden
- 28 Pressing need?
- 29 German article
- 30 Twist
- 31 Composed
- 32 Tony's cousin
- 33 Place for a dance
- 35 Thematic letters herein
- 38 Cosmetic surgery
- 40 Joe Louis is one
- 42 Pin



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Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 10

ACROSS

1 DRESS OF METAL: JUBA

5 FAMED MANORITE MAKER: MASON

9 —SIVE: SIVE

13 PREFIX WITH SPHERE: SUB

14 LOTION INGREDIENT: LAM

15 "CALL ME —": ME

16 TEL —: TEL

17 TRACK TIPSTER: TIP

19 QUICKLY: QUICK

19 HELEN'S HUSBAND: MENELAUS

21 SHREWDNESS: SHREWD

22 "TWO WOMEN" STAR: MARY

23 SHAKESPEARE'S MAN OF ATHENS: OTHELLO

25 CANVAS: CANVAS

27 AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN: MENZIES

31 MALE SWAN: SWAN

34 RASCALS: RASCALS

36 BRUN OF BALLET: BRUN

37 ASTERN: ASTERN

38 THREE BEFORE DOUBLE-U: THREE

40 SOLITARY: SOLITARY

41 COLBANIAN CON: COLBANIAN

42 REPAIRER: REPAIRER

44 RECENT: RECENT

45 "NEWSPAPER DAYS" AUTHOR: JAMES

47 "DIARY" TWIN: TWIN

49 ANDERSON'S MUSE: MUSE

51 NEGATIVELY CHARGED PARTICLE: ELECTRON

54 IT'S SOMETIMES SECRET: SECRET

57 GREEK COMIC DRAMATIST: MENANDER

60 POKER PLAYER'S THE HOLE: THE HOLE

61 WATCH OVER: WATCH

62 ACTRESS ROWLANDS: ROWLANDS

63 IRRITATE: IRRITATE

64 POET SEXTON: SEXTON

65 LONG PERIODS: LONG

66 CLARK OF SMALLVILLE: CLARK

67 "BACK IN THE —": BEATLES

68 FRAGMENT: FRAGMENT

43 HEAVYWEIGHT HOLYFIELD: HOLYFIELD

44 SCANDINAVIAN SCAN: SCAN

48 BURNS SUPERLATIVELY: BURNS

50 SIGNS: SIGNS

52 THEATER: THEATER

53 ITALIAN SOCIALIST PIETRO: PIETRO

54 SUPPORT: SUPPORT

55 FEEL COMPASSION: COMPASSION

58 SCRAGGY: SCRAGGY

59 DEBATE LEADER GRUBE: GRUBE

61 KIND OF CROSS: CROSS

DOWN

1 HUMBUNG: HUMBUNG

WORLD BRIEFS

Chile Ordered to Pay Letelier Family

WASHINGTON (Reuters)—The families hurt by the 1976 assassination of the former Chilean ambassador to the United States, Orlando Letelier, will receive \$2.6 million from the Chilean government, the State Department has announced.

The payment, established by a five-member international commission, will go to the families of Mr. Letelier and his American associate, Ronnie Moffitt, who was killed with the ambassador in the car bombing.

"This decision helps to close a matter that has been a source of friction between the two governments for many years," the State Department spokesman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said in a statement late Saturday. Mr. Letelier, who had served as foreign and defense minister in the government of President Salvador Allende, was an outspoken critic of General Augusto Pinochet, who took power in a 1973 coup in which Mr. Allende was killed.

Gun Ban Is Imposed in Philippines

MANILA (Reuters)—The Philippines imposed a gun ban Sunday, hoping to avert another bloody general-election season in a nation of violent politics.

To ensure peace before and during the May 11 voting, the Commission on Elections banned the carrying of firearms outside residences, ordered mobile checkpoints and barred politicians from keeping private armies. The ban covers 430,000 licensed civilian gun owners and the Philippines' 100,000 policemen when they are off duty.

The poll-watching body also set limits on campaign expenses to try to curb vote-buying by politicians. The going rate in the 1986 election, when Corason Aquino challenged Ferdinand E. Marcos for the presidency, was 50 pesos (\$1.85) per vote. More than 25 million Filipinos are expected to vote in the elections to choose a successor to Mrs. Aquino.

Kenya Charges 2 Over Coup Rumors

NAIROBI (Reuters)—Former Vice President Josephat Karanja of Kenya and a former member of Parliament, Manu Wamwa, have been charged with spreading unfounded and malicious rumors of an impending military coup, Kenyan radio reported on Sunday.

The radio quoted a senior police officer as stating that the two, who were arrested on Saturday, would appear in court soon on charges of spreading rumors intended to cause unrest, fear, dispondency and alarm.

Mr. Karanja, a former high commissioner in London and former vice chancellor of Nairobi University, and Mr. Wamwa were among a group of leaders of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy who publicized the rumors — promptly denied by the government — at a news conference late last week.

Cuba Sentences 3 to Die for Sedition

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Three Miami men accused of trying to invade Cuba and start a rebellion against President Fidel Castro have been sentenced to death by firing squad, the Cuban press agency Prensa Latina reported.

The men — Eduardo Diaz Betancourt, 38; Daniel Candelario Santovenia, 36; and Pedro de la Caidad Alvarez Pedros, 26 — were arrested Dec. 29 near Juacaro on the coast northeast of Havana and charged with sabotage, subversive propaganda and terrorism, the Mexican press agency Notimex said. Cuban state radio said the men told authorities that they had sailed from Marathon in the Florida Keys aboard a yacht, then took a motorboat to the Cuban shoreline.

The sentences are to be reviewed early this week. A statement received in Miami said the men belonged to an anti-Castro group, previously unknown, called Rescue. It threatened retaliation if they are executed.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Scandinavian airline SAS is to return 53 McDonnell Douglas MD-80 planes to the manufacturer for changes, following the crash landing last month of one of its jets, the Svenska Dagbladet newspaper reported. The paper said SAS was seeking modifications in the wings of its jetliners aimed at preventing ice from forming on them. On Dec. 27, 21 people were injured, two seriously, when an SAS airliner was forced to make a crash landing shortly after takeoff because fuel, cooled by the aircraft's wings, failed to reach the engines.

Indian air-traffic controllers plan a phased slowdown, starting Thursday, to press for better night-duty allowances and improved working conditions, a union spokesman said.

U.S. nationals in Burma have been urged by the State Department to use caution because of political unrest there and be aware of the national airway's poor safety record. "Travel to Burma is for the adventurous," a department advisory said.

Singapore Airlines said Sunday that it would resume flights to Vietnam in February, after a break of nearly 17 years, as a step toward strengthening economic links between the two countries.

Department of Agriculture biologists shot 15,000 laughing gulls near Kennedy International Airport in New York last year in an effort to reduce airplane-gull collisions. They plan to resume the program during the spring breeding season, a prospect that angers conservationists and bird lovers.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

- MONDAY: Togo.
- WEDNESDAY: Japan, Sri Lanka.
- SUNDAY: Iran.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather



North America: Rain will soak the Atlantic seaboard Tuesday. Wednesday will turn dry, but windy in the north. The first cold wave in some time will invade the Midwest with Wednesday along with snow or rain in the north. California will have dry weather.

Europe: Areas of thick fog and low clouds may bring mist and drizzle from London and Paris to Milan. No significant rain or snow will fall. Little or no rain is forecast through Wednesday along with snow or rain in the north. Madrid, mornings may be foggy.

Asia: From Khabarovsk to Tokyo, Japan will be brisk and mainly dry Tuesday. Rain is possible by early Thursday. It will be cool, cloudy, and maybe rainy from Hong Kong through Wednesday along with snow or rain in the north. Singapore and Manila.

City	Today	Tomorrow	City	Today	Tomorrow
Algeria	12.55 7.44	12.53 6.45	Bangkok	22.89 22.73	31.88 22.73
Amsterdam	2.27 2.25	2.25 2.25	Beijing	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25
Ankara	-3.27 7.20	0.41 2.25	Bombay	19.84 12.53	19.84 12.53
Athens	9.46 2.25	12.53 6.45	Buenos Aires	20.88 24.75	32.89 24.75
Batavia	12.53 7.44	11.27 3.27	Calcutta	20.88 24.75	32.89 24.75
Bombay	-4.25 11.73	-2.25 11.73	Caracas	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
Buenos Aires	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25	Chongqing	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
Calcutta	-2.25 11.73	-2.25 11.73	Copenhagen	2.25 2.25	2.25 2.25
Canton	12.53 7.44	12.53 6.45	Dallas	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
Cebu	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24	Dhaka	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
Colon	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24	Hankow	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
Dallas	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24	Hong Kong	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
Dhaka	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24	London	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
Hankow	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24	Manila	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
Hong Kong	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24	Medan	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
London	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24	Osaka	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
Manila	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24	Shanghai	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
Medan	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24	Singapore	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
Osaka	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24	Taipei	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
Shanghai	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24	Tokyo	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24
Singapore	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24			
Taipei	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24			
Tokyo	1.24 1.24	1.24 1.24			

Wooing the Middle Class: The Presidential Hopefuls Know Where the Votes Are

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The huge group of voters known as "middle-class America" is about to be courted with a vengeance as the 1992 presidential campaign gets under way.

Both parties are trying to calibrate their language, their policy proposals and their messages to show their concern for the middle-income American with a family, a house in the suburbs, a sense of economic alarm and a feeling that the politicians do not care.

To be sure, the invocation of "middle-class values" and economic concerns is a standard feature of political campaigns; to paraphrase Willie Sutton's explanation of why he had robbed banks, that is where the votes are. What is striking this year is the recognition, in both parties, that these voters feel an especially sharp sense of betrayal and anger.

The five major candidates for the Democratic nomination are scrambling to cast themselves as the candidates best able to restore the American dream to the forgotten middle class, as Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas describes it in his new television commercial in New Hampshire.

The Democratic candidates are talking about national health-care plans, tax cuts for the middle-income group, expanded college loan programs and a host of other measures aimed at a broad swath of people squeezed by the recession.

For his part, President George Bush is apparently preparing a new budget that will offer tax credits to help people buy health insurance, tax benefits for first-time home buyers and a series of other measures aimed at showing his concern for working families.

Republican strategists say they will not make the mistakes their party made in losing the Pennsylvania Senate race last year, when the Democrats hammered at

the health-care issue, a principal concern of many voters, and the Republicans responded only in the final days.

Many strategists shy away from defining the term "middle class," noting that income guidelines fail to take into account such variables as the number of children in a family or the local cost of living.

Moreover, part of the political magic of the term is that most Americans, black and white, consider themselves part of the middle class, according to some public-opinion polls.

Paul Tully, political director of the Democratic National Committee, thinks of a critical "middle class" voter as a suburbanite, in a household with about \$35,000 income, younger than 45, with a child or two, and in a marriage in which both partners work.

Robert D. Reischauer, head of the Congressional Budget Office, views the middle class as the middle 60 percent of Americans by income, which for a family of four would be from \$19,000 to \$78,000. He adds, however, that attitudes can be as telling as income: "Most people think of the lifestyle they can afford, the amount of discretionary income."

In this struggle for the middle-income voter, each party has some baggage to unload. The Republicans have to fight the perception that they care most about the rich; the Democrats have to make the case that they are ready to lead again, and counter a decade of charges that they are addicted to big-spending government programs and care most about the poor.

Today, some poll takers say, the middle class feels neglected by the entire system.

"Probably the single biggest point of consensus among voters today is that the middle class is ignored by the

political system and paying a steep economic price for it," said Geoffrey Garin, a Democratic poll taker.

Many Democratic strategists say that they have learned from their mistakes in the 1980s, when middle-class voters defected in droves as Republicans portrayed the Democrats, again and again, as a party outside the mainstream.

Values were an important part of the Republicans' appeal to middle-income voters, many strategists say. This year, in addition to their economic promises, the Democratic candidates talk often of their party's commitment to the traditional values of hard work, personal responsibility and patriotism.

Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa, for example, talks of his small-town roots and the values it gave him. Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska talks of the yearning of parents that their children surpass them. Mr. Clinton talks of the need for greater personal responsibility in welfare programs and corporate suites.



STAMPACT — One of 30 proposed renderings for an Elvis Presley commemorative stamp to be issued in January 1993. The U.S. Postal Service will decide on two final candidates, but the public will determine which one the stamp bears. The likenesses will be on 3 million postcards distributed to post offices nationwide; customers can check their preference and mail the cards to the service.

AMERICAN TOPICS

To Take Off or Abort? Helping Pilot Decide

The airliner roars down the runway but something's not right. The pilot has seconds to make a life-or-death choice — take off or abort? A new system tells the pilot which is the better decision. Engineers at the Research Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Langley, Virginia, have developed a system that computes all the factors relative to takeoff. It shows when a problem reduces acceleration and tells a pilot whether he should continue the takeoff or stop. James W. Leland, a retired air force pilot, has independently developed and patented a similar system he estimates would sell for \$10,000. But don't expect either device on your next commercial flight. Airplane manufacturers say it would cause too many unnecessary aborted takeoffs. And an aborted takeoff at high speed can also cause accidents. "This is an instrument whose time is long overdue," said Don Cornwall, a pilot and

member of the Airworthiness and Performance Committee of the Airline Pilots Association. "We have to basically guess whether to go or to stop. That's not a good situation for commercial aviation." NASA researchers said they had found no company willing to manufacture their device. Mr. Leland said he was also turned down.

Short Takes

A woman whose son was slain by a serial sex killer has been awarded \$5 billion by a jury in Kansas City, Missouri. The finding means the murderer will never profit from his crimes, the woman's lawyer, Martin Meyer, said, adding that the award might be the largest ever in a wrongful-death case. His client, Betty Ann Haste, had sued Robert Berdella, 42, who is serving a life sentence for murdering her son, Todd. Mr. Meyer said that there was no hope of Mrs. Haste's collecting \$5 billion, but that the verdict would enable her to go after \$5,000 the killer has in a trust fund and to lay claim to any future income he might get. Admitting to six murders from 1934 to 1987, he has talked about writing a book or selling the movie rights to his story, Mr. Meyer said. Jails are becoming cleaner, safer and quieter thanks to a new technique called direct

supervision. The method — which means no violence, no noise, no graffiti — has been around for several years but is just now catching on. The rationale is simple: A prison officer with intensive training in getting along with people is locked in with the inmates while they pass their daytime hours in a large common room. The officers, as in traditional prisons for guards who are in direct contact with inmates, are unarmed. But in traditional jails, inmates are left alone most of the time to try to work out — or to fight over — everything from who controls the television to who protects the weak. Prisoners like the new system, too, because they spend less time in their cells.

Largely because of lobbying by American Indians, Congress last year voted to rename the Custer Battlefield National Monument in Montana the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. But this was not Custer's last stand. The Chamber of Commerce of New Rumley, Ohio, where George Armstrong Custer was born in 1838, has started to raise money to build a museum alongside the present larger-than-life-size monument of the general. Officials of the depressed town say they hope the museum will become an attraction for tourists whether they favor Custer or the Indians or have no particular preference. Arthur Higbee

TV Shows Fuller Tape Of Bush's Collapse

Agency Panel Urges Declassifying Many Documents

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A panel established by the director of central intelligence, Robert M. Gates, to explore ways to lift the veil of secrecy at the agency has recommended declassifying vast quantities of older documents and making agency officials more accessible to the public.

Intelligence officials say the internal panel has sent Mr. Gates a list of options that also include more on-the-record interviews, public speeches and public testimony to Congress by senior agency officials, as well as the release of new material to complement the current publication of maps, world fact books and economic reports.

The study group, the Openness Task Force, is one of about a dozen that Mr. Gates set up soon after taking office in November to study ways to reorganize the intelligence bureaucracy. Among the aims were to eliminate duplication, to give the White House and other policy-making agencies sharper reports on world developments and to ensure that the reports were not slanted for political purposes.

A Dose of Glasnost for the CIA?

Declassification would require a substantial infusion of manpower at a time when the agency is cutting back its work force from the current level, estimated at 20,000 people. Mr. Gates previewed the new trend during his Senate confirmation hearings in September, when he said that the CIA and its sister intelligence agencies needed to develop "better popular understanding and support" through "greater openness." In a blunt admission, he said that the intelligence agencies "must change and be seen to change, or confront irrelevance and growing sentiment for their dismemberment." Mr. Gates also suggested a broad

U.S. Widens Food Irradiation Debate Is Rekindled on Technique to Extend Shelf Life

By William Booth
Washington Post Service

MULBERRY, Florida — A batch of fresh strawberries has gone through the first U.S. food irradiation plant, which bathed the fruit in the gamma-ray glow of radioactive cobalt-60 before shipping the berries to an undisclosed grocery.

For years, food irradiation has been the subject of angry debate and intense research. Thousands of laboratory rats have been fed a mountain of irradiated food to test its safety, and there have been dozens of hearings, reports and investigations.

The technique is generally hailed by food researchers and the government as a safe way to slow spoilage and kill disease-causing organisms that poison poultry, pork and seafood.

It is approved in 32 countries, including Britain, France, Germany, Israel and Japan, and has been endorsed by the United Nations World Health Organization and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

But a small number of anti-nuclear campaigners and opponents of food irradiation in the United States says the process is too unsafe or uncertain for widespread use. Some are threatening to chain themselves to the gates of the Vinicator Inc. plant here, or to follow and boycott food leaving the plant.

during irradiation. If an intruder foiled motion detectors or other security precautions, exposure to cobalt-60 could cause death. When the strawberries were locked inside the chamber, a rack rose from a deep pool of water, carrying 40 pencil-thin wands of the radioactive isotope.

The process works because cobalt-60 emits gamma rays, which are highly energetic and can knock electrons off atoms inside fruit, vegetables or meat. This destabilizes life's master-molecule, DNA, crippling and eventually killing bacteria. The rays also retard maturation by altering cells that release chemicals causing food to ripen and ultimately rot.

The strawberries spent 57 minutes in the chamber, piling up slowly around the cobalt-60. Then the wands descended back into the water, and the gamma rays instantly disappeared. They do not linger and do not make food radioactive.

The strawberries continued their journey to an undisclosed store, their shelf life extended from days to weeks.

"You drive a forklift, turn a key and lock a door — that's food irradiation," said Harley Everett, executive vice president of Vinicator. "It's a total no-brainer."

way. Protests and boycotts, they say, will follow.

Anti-irradiation campaigners have temporarily persuaded at least two major grocery chains and several prominent food processors not to sell irradiated goods.

The Food and Drug Administration has approved irradiation for whole foods, including fruits, vegetables, poultry and seafood. Spices have been irradiated for years in plants used for sterilizing hospital gowns, surgical gloves, bandages and other items.

Ex-Mayor Sent To Prison With Higher Security
WASHINGTON — The former mayor of Washington, Marion S. Barry Jr., has been transferred to a medium-security federal prison in Loretto, Pennsylvania, a prison spokesman said. Mr. Barry's lawyers said the transfer apparently was punishment for his alleged sexual misconduct with a woman in a visiting room.

Mr. Barry was taken on Friday evening from the minimum-security federal prison camp in Petersburg, Virginia, in leg irons and handcuffs attached to a waist chain, according to a prison employee, who asked not to be identified. Daniel Dunne, a spokesman for the Bureau of Prisons in Washington, declined to acknowledge any disciplinary action against Mr. Barry.

El Salvador Sifts Out 'Abusive' Officers

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran military, facing an uncertain future as a peace force under civilian scrutiny, has announced a shake-up that swept aside several top officers who had been criticized by the United States and human rights groups as abusive and inept.

The action stopped short, however, of removing several officers criticized as hard-liners.

The armed forces, funded largely by U.S. military aid, have moved slowly to purge officers accused of corruption and incompetence despite behind-the-scenes U.S. pressure.

U.S. advisers have insisted that they wield little influence in shaping the Salvadoran military hierarchy. But critics have rejected that view, pointing to \$1 billion in U.S. aid to the armed forces since 1980. Under the peace accord signed New Year's Eve to end the country's 12-year-old civil war, the armed forces are to be vetted starting later this year by a three-member civilian committee to weed out corrupt, abusive and inept officers.

In the shake-up, which was announced Saturday, two officers singled out for U.S. criticism in the past were removed from powerful troop commands.

Colonel Francisco Elena Fuentes, who had been the infantry brigade commander in San Salvador, was named delegate to a regional

association for Central American armies based in Guatemala. Colonel Cirio Lopez Roque, whose competence had been challenged by U.S. advisers, was removed from his post in eastern El Salvador and named director general of the national police. Although that police agency now falls under the armed forces, the national police force is to be dissolved this year under the peace accord and will be replaced by an all-civilian force.

QUAYLE: A Shortage of Moral Weight, Maybe, but Not of Ambition

(Continued from page 1)

are far more skeptical about Mr. Quayle's readiness. They said that although his staffs have been studied with exceptionally bright aides, Mr. Quayle's mind is anything but rigorous. They described him as someone who relies on oral briefings, seems to retain little from what he reads and often gives the impression that he is satisfied with a surface brush-by that barely reaches beyond the bumper-sticker level of sophistication.

Mr. Quayle is less a man of ideas than he is a tactician who relies on his "people amants" to gain a competitive edge and achieve his goals. "You do the policy, I'll do the politics," he told Robert M. Gutman, when he hired the Library of Congress professional as his top domestic assistant in the Senate.

The quality of Mr. Quayle's political judgment was him respect inside the administration. Former White House chief of staff John H. Sununu and his successor, Mr. Skinner, said they had relied on Mr. Quayle's assessments of the congressional and national scene.

Mr. Sununu described Mr. Quayle as "somebody that we go to for a reality check" and "for a political check, for a substance and policy check." Mr. Skinner added: "He can do it in a clinical way, not an emotional way."

By his own testimony and that of staff aides, Mr. Quayle absorbs more substantive information through his ears than through his eyes. He attributes that to his 12 years in Congress, where most information comes, he said, "orally, through hearings and briefings," than by reading. He and his aides said he can readily recall what he has heard.

When Mr. Mondale offered Mr. Quayle some suggestions on the vice presidency after the 1988 election, he said he emphasized one point: "Don't trivialize yourself."

"You are the heir apparent to the presidency," he said. "Stay on the big issues." Mr. Quayle has done that — to a point. He meets daily with the president where they are both in Washington and is part of virtually all both in decision-making meetings. But he does not appear to carry great weight in these discussions.

Pentagon Plans Troop DNA Bank

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department plans to establish a repository of genetic information on all U.S. service members as a way of identifying future war casualties.

Samples of DNA, the basic material of heredity, will be obtained from blood samples and oral swabs. The samples will be added to existing fingerprint, dental and other records to produce a more comprehensive way of identifying the remains of war dead, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, which proposed the initiative, said.

"The establishment of this repository may very well mean that we will no longer have an 'unknown soldier' from future battle casualties," said Major Victor Weeden of the army, chief of the institute's Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory.

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Herald Tribune

Americans and Japanese

In the inevitable flurry over the political scoring of George Bush's trip to Japan, too little attention has been directed to an appreciation of the United States' relationship with Japan.

seemed right last year. The then pending 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor offered a perfect occasion for symbolic reconciliation and renewal.

America With Europe

Given the collapse of the Soviet Union, Washington is right to withdraw most of its military might from Western Europe.

Economic recovery is the best antidote to insecurity in the center of Europe. And America's aid, and presence, would be welcome along with Germany's.

Post-Soviet Nuclear Sales?

Italian investigators seize Soviet plutonium bound for parts unknown. Libya reportedly tries to recruit Soviet scientists.

The Soviet threat, that is something that Washington can well afford to do. Dismantling the arms will free up uranium and plutonium suitable for bomb-making.

Other Comment

Poor Prospects in Yugoslavia
If the EC and UN efforts to bring peace to Yugoslavia are to have any success, the cooperation of the Yugoslav federal army will have to be sought.

Bush's Gulf Peace Looks Less Successful Than His War

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Palestinian negotiators arrived in Washington to resume American-sponsored peace talks with Israel last week at about the same time that the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, quietly slipped into Baghdad to visit his old patron, Iraq's still-standing and defiantly defiant Saddam Hussein.

An Egyptian social scientist responds that Jan. 16 was the beginning of the nakba, or calamity, a popular name for the Arab civil war that Desert Storm helped bring to a head.

The presence in Washington of the Palestinian negotiators, a presence blessed by Mr. Arafat and his Palestine Liberation Organization, is proof of that.



By EWK in Amman (Jordan). CAW Syndicate

"We have no idea why Arafat is doing this now," said one senior U.S. official monitoring his movements.

Such contradictory behavior by Palestinian representatives is indicative of the complex and unity transformation that has swept the Middle East since American bombs began to fall on Baghdad one year ago this week.

still not established a new balance of power or clear political direction. As Mr. Bush reviews his notes for anniversary remarks, he will be able to conclude honestly that, on balance, the accomplishments of Desert Storm have not been erased or eclipsed by the war's troublesome and at times tragic aftermath.

The unfinished nature of America's war against Saddam invites conflicting interpretations of even the significance of the Jan. 16 anniversary.

Ask an official from Israel, the multinational coalition's "silent" partner, what anniversary falls this week and he will say that it is the anniversary of the first Scud attacks on Israel, an event that naturally weighs more heavily on Israeli consciousness than does the American victory in Kuwait.

A President's War, Launched 'on His Word Alone'

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — The Constitution supposes that the executive is the branch of power most interested in war, and most prone to it.

sent. The number actually planned was 250,000. On Oct. 31, the president decided to double the deployment to open the way for offensive action against Iraq.

ject is power, and he makes it a gripping story. The framers of the Constitution set out to deny to the president the English king's power to make war on his own.

A year ago this week the United States went to war against Iraq. How much the war achieved, at how great a price in human devastation, remains a matter of debate.

On Dec. 29, he gave the order for war. He told General Colin Powell to attack starting at 3 A.M. on Jan. 17 if Iraq had not withdrawn from Kuwait.

Now, by the precedent of the Gulf war, the American president has more personal power to make war than the leader of any other significant democracy.

From 1924, 1929, when Iraq invaded Kuwait, to the first bombs falling on Baghdad on Jan. 17, 1991, George Bush maneuvered the country toward war. Deception obscured the process then. Now we can see the steady, skillful march to war. And it was intensely personal: George Bush's decision.

Never at any moment in that process did the president doubt his power to take the country into war. Just before Christmas he told ambassadors of the coalition countries that if he decided to go to war, he would do so whether Congress agreed or not.

To that I would add that the theology of modern conservatism has clothed the president with the very majesty that Madison and Hamilton and the rest thought they had denied him.

On the morning of Aug. 2, President Bush told reporters, "We're not discussing intervention." But later that day he met Margaret Thatcher in Aspen, Colorado, and she filled him full of Munich and Churchill. That afternoon the president condemned Iraq's "unprovoked aggression."

With that many soldiers on the ground, with the public aroused by the president's talk of Saddam Hussein's Hitler, Congress had no real option but to ratify the undisclosed decision for war.

Mr. Smith is respectful of Mr. Bush, even admiring. "It was a superlative performance," he says of the deceptive march to war. But he worries about "the profound implications for American democracy."

Over the next few days Mr. Bush and his aides pressed Saudi Arabia to ask for American troops. On Aug. 8 the president announced that "the Saudi government requested our help, and I have responded to that request."

The record of President Bush's march to war is compellingly described in a book to be published by Henry Holt & Co. in March. It is "George Bush's War," by Jean Edward Smith, an American political scientist and biographer who is a professor at the University of Toronto. His sub-

So should we all. The New York Times.



Turning Minds to the Matters at Hand

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — George Bush's trip to Japan may not go down in history, but it will certainly go down in politics. It was the first major exercise in mediating post-Cold War foreign policy with an election-year political strategy.

political muscle to induce foreign governments to make economic decisions they would not make on strictly economic grounds. Moreover, those circumstances are striking. The Cold War gave others, like Japan, political and military reason to heed special American economic pleading.

Would-Be Saddams Heard the Message

THE air phase of the Gulf war opened one year ago this week. Why has it become so fashionable to decry the great victory over Saddam Hussein?

His oil income is mortgaged to reparations, which he must pay to Kuwait out of what he is allowed to sell as a first charge. Reparations slow the reconstruction of his essential services. Little can be scraped together to buy weapons, the sale of which is in any case embargoed.

There are other ways to make the United States more competitive — by self-administered doses of political, economic and social discipline. These approaches, rooted in politics much more than in diplomacy, are harder and slower to apply but better calculated to work and more consistent with other, abiding American foreign policy interests.

Everyone accepts that Moscow after the August coup is a different place. Communism and the Soviet Union are irreversibly gone. It is no less so that Washington after the August coup is another kind of different place. The politicians are pressing to show they understand that the country has been released from international vigilance to domestic renewal. This is how President Bush, under fire for globe-spinning, converted his Asian swing to a mission of lunch-bucket diplomacy to promote "jobs, jobs, jobs."

item of executive pay. President Bush presumably thought he had an escort of effective lobbyists. Actually he had an entourage that spoiled his case by shifting the focus of the finger-pointers from Japan's trading sins to America's industrial incompetence.

1892: Treaty on Africa

NEW YORK — The Senate has ratified the Commercial Treaty with the Congo Free State and the Brussels Convention, relating to the African slave trade.

1917: League of Nations

LONDON — The Allied Governments have received the Note reprinted on December 19 in the name of the United States Government.

The State Department's top Middle East expert, Assistant Secretary Edward Djerejian, seemed to know that Desert Storm had not transformed the underlying security situation of the Gulf when he appeared before a House subcommittee on Nov. 20. Asked to justify increased U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia, he said that "even after Desert Storm, Iraq retains a considerable military capability which could pose a threat to Saudi Arabia."

A major disappointment for the Bush administration has been the failure of Saudi Arabia and other conservative Gulf states to agree on regional security arrangements that American planners had hoped would lead to an effective Arab deterrent force.

"Americans were not simply introduced to the new world, they were immersed in it" by the Gulf crisis, adds Les Aspin, the Wisconsin Democrat who chairs the House Armed Services Committee and one of the chief congressional architects of the force that carried out Desert Storm.

1942: Germany Targeted

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, indicated today [Jan. 12] that the United States may have decided on a grand plan of strategy which calls for a concentration of effort against Germany.

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, indicated today [Jan. 12] that the United States may have decided on a grand plan of strategy which calls for a concentration of effort against Germany, on the theory that Italy will collapse with Germany's defeat and that the smashing of Japan then will be a comparatively easy task.

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WORLD STOCK
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OPINION

For Russian Renovation Within the Newly Chosen Limits

By Henry Kissinger

NEW YORK — Secretary of State James Baker has put forward four criteria for the admission of the new republics on the soil of the former Soviet Union into the community of democratic nations: democratic values and practices, the safeguarding of human rights and minorities, respect for borders and peaceful change, and the carrying out of international obligations.

No American can argue with these principles. However, in the light of his-

For the first time in two centuries, Eastern Europe, the Baltics and the Balkans would be insulated from Russian military pressure.

torical experience and the tensions within and between the various republics, these goals may not be reached for many years, if ever. If America holds its policy hostage to their fulfillment, it faces two risks.

Make Aid Conditional on Demilitarization

By Nicole Ball and Robert McNamara

WASHINGTON — When some 60 countries meet in Washington later this month to discuss aid for the former Soviet republics, they should link long-term economic and technical assistance to progress in shifting priorities from the military to economic development.

This demand would not be unprecedented: Leaders to some Third World countries have started to put such conditions on their aid.

Although 11 of the new republics agreed last month as members of the Commonwealth of Independent States to a unified nuclear command and a timetable for destroying or removing nuclear weapons from Belarus and Ukraine, substantial uncertainties remain. Kazakhstan has said it intends to retain a nuclear power as long as Russia does.

Neither the START treaty, which would reduce strategic weapons by about 25 percent, nor the treaty on conventional forces in Europe has been ratified. Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova are setting up independent armies. Ukraine alone has plans for a standing force of 450,000 troops. And Boris Yeltsin, Russia's president, has challenged Ukraine's claim that it should control the Black Sea fleet of the defunct Soviet Union.

forces treaty, limit arms buildups and convert military industries to civilian use.

At the conference on aid in Washington, the United States and other donors should begin discussing how to make economic and technical assistance contingent on these and similar policies, such as ratifying the START treaty and reducing military expenditures.

In line with the mandate received from its board last fall, the IMF should review the republics' military budgets and make its findings available to the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the OECD. That way all aid decisions will be based on the same information.

Tying economic aid to limits on military spending is a sensitive issue that has at times led to charges of meddling. Nonetheless, many leaders argue that when military budgets undermine development efforts, aid should be reduced.

Council of Heads of States of the republics is to make decisions by consensus, which sounds unworkable. Ukraine has so far refused to consider a commonwealth constitution.

Even the military arrangements, comparatively the most clear-cut, remain controversial. Belarus and Ukraine have declared that they will give up the tactical nuclear weapons on their territory only for the purpose of facilitating their destruction. Tactical nuclear weapons are supposed to be moved to the Russian Republic for that purpose by July 1, 1992.

Yet the mechanisms neither for transfer nor for destruction have been spelled out. What should be the American attitude in the face of such looming controversies? The principles articulated by Secretary Baker relate primarily either to the procedure for settling disputes or to the internal evolution of the various republics. They do not address the American interest in the structure emerging over the entire area of the former Soviet Union.

Yet of all the countries of Europe, the Russian empire under czar or commissar has always been the most restless. It engaged in more wars than any European country, expanded in all directions and still felt perennially threatened.

The more polyglot the empire became, the more vulnerable it felt. To sustain its rule, it invoked outside dangers greater than the tensions between its subject populations. In time, these convictions turned into a self-fulfilling prophecy.

On the one hand the czarist and Soviet empires grew into a permanent threat to the balance of power all along their vast peripheries in Europe, in the Middle East and in Asia. On the other hand, these empires twice saved the independence of European nations because, without their contribution, Napoleon and Hitler would have prevailed.

Thus, America's interest is to see emerge a confederation strong enough to assure the security of its peoples but not cohesive enough to initiate aggression.

If that should become the shape of the new commonwealth, the pattern of world politics would change. For the first time in two centuries, Eastern Europe, the Baltics and the Balkans would be insulated from Russian military pressure.

In turn, Russia would have a security belt against invasions from Europe and, as a result, would retain its vast nuclear arsenal as well as the largest population of any European state.

clashing interest with America. A Russia for the first time concentrating its vast talents on the well-being of its population should receive American encouragement and support to help it surmount its Communist past.

But the welcome vista of close cooperation on the international scene should not lure America into inadvertently encouraging Russian domination of the other peoples of the former U.S.S.R.

A lasting structure of peace requires close cooperation between Washington and Moscow, the capital of a nuclear power stretching across 11 time zones. But this will work only if it is made compatible with the existence of independent countries on the territory of the former Soviet Union.

For attempts to recentralize that vast territory would require methods, policies and justifications bound to rekindle tensions reminiscent of the Cold War.

American officials could unintentionally contribute to a dangerous recentralization if they failed to understand that their invocation of America's sacramental language could incur quite another

meaning in the context of Soviet and Russian history.

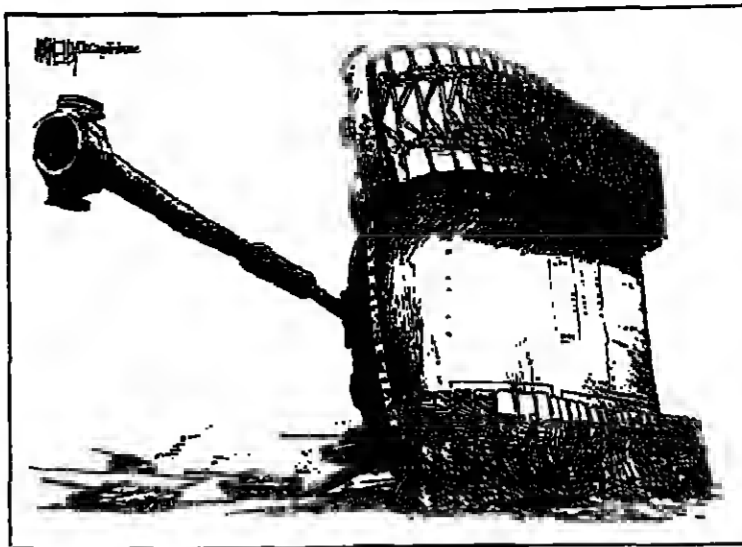
When American officials bestow the appellation "democratic" on particular leaders, they often confer a courtesy title that reflects a hope rather than the actual record.

Almost without exception, the leaders of the new republics achieved high office as officials of the Communist Party. The same is true of most of the industrial managers. Their adaptability to nationalist slogans and democratic rhetoric is a tribute to their finely honed skills for survival.

It would be a mistake to treat anti-Stalinism as a fundamental conversion to democracy. All factions in the former Soviet Union are fighting their battles in the name of democracy. Do we really know enough about the players to take stands in all the political contests now developing in faraway republics?

The historic opportunity for peace resides in pluralism among the republics, and in a close and confident U.S. relationship with a Russian Republic that is non-expansionist for the first time in its history.

Similarly, anyone brought up in the



American tradition will support the principle of protection for minorities. But in the Soviet context the issue of minorities merges with territorial claims to the territory east of the Dnieper and the Crimea in Ukraine, to the eastern part of Belarus, in important regions of Latvia and Estonia.

Care must be taken that a precious American constitutional principle not legitimize the forcible takeover of disputed territories on the Yugoslav model.

The window of opportunity for supporting pluralism may turn out to be very fleeting. In addition to fostering relations with the Russian Republic, Washington should therefore accelerate diplomatic, economic and cultural contact with at least the larger new republics.

Too often the United States displays toward the new republics the grudging attitude it exhibited toward Mr. Yeltsin in his relationship with Mikhail Gorbachev. Washington has been far more voluble in putting forward conditions for recognition of the new republics — other than Russia — than in defining opportunities for cooperation.

Some U.S. statements seem determined to enthrone the Russian Republic as the linear heir of czarist and Communist centralizers. This is in no one's interest. For it risks sacrificing vast opportunities for a genuinely new world order to unforeseeable civil conflicts and a possible civil war.

The United States should deal with the republics of the new commonwealth as it has dealt with the nations of Europe, and it should treat commonwealth institutions as it has those of the European Community. The United States has been meticulous about avoiding the principle of a dominant European country. The Russian Republic, as the most powerful of the successor states, will always have a major international role, an important place in American foreign policy and a leadership position in the commonwealth.

But it should be encouraged to do so from within its boundaries and consistent with the spirit of the institutions it has helped to create. It goes without saying that fostering equality in the commonwealth should be done in a way that does not create the impression that America is fomenting rivalries between the republics. It is sometimes argued that the pos-

session by Russia of a vast strategic nuclear potential imposes the need to differentiate in her favor. But if this were true it would encourage nuclear proliferation as an admission ticket to a special relationship with the United States. And it would be absurd to turn the sensitive issue of nuclear weapons into a tool of the centralizers. I simply cannot bring myself to generate nostalgia for the days when tens of thousands of nuclear warheads were aimed at the United States from a central totalitarian command and control system.

There are three aspects to the problem of nuclear control: technical safeguards, whose finger is on the trigger and the international political context within which the decision to use nuclear weapons may be made.

With respect to technical safeguards, everyone agrees that it would be desirable to destroy tactical nuclear weapons at agreed locations. What is undetermined is the process for doing so.

The question of whose finger should be on the trigger in the commonwealth has been resolved at least temporarily by giving control to the Russian president so long as he has the agreement of the heads of the other nuclear republics. This provision is only meaningful, however, if there are technical means by which the non-Russian presidents can give effect to their veto. If that is not done, we have returned to the previous state of affairs of unilateral central control.

American technical advice has been offered and can be important. But care must be taken that importuning for central command and control not be used as a pretext to recentralize by force. For in the end the resurrection of a highly centralized empire will be politically a far greater danger to world peace.

The great historic opportunity for peace resides in pluralism among the republics of the former Soviet Union side by side with a close and confident U.S. relationship with a Russian Republic that is non-expansionist for the first time in its history. Such an architecture would open up unprecedented prospects for all the peoples of the world and especially for the long-suffering populations of the former Soviet Union.

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EAST CHINA FAIR '92



WELCOME

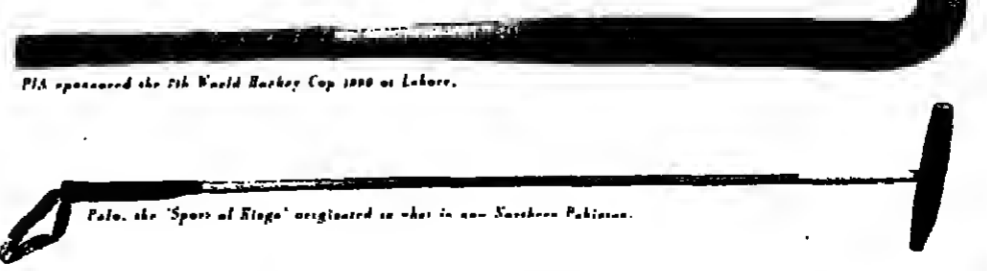
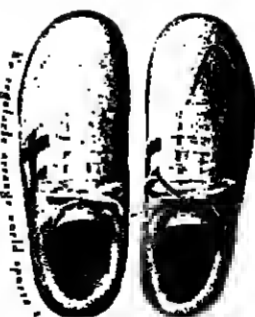
East China Fair '92 will be held at Shanghai Exhibition Centre from March 5th to 14th, 1992, while a subsidiary exhibition hall will be located in Shanghai International Exhibition Centre Hongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone. It will be a regional foreign economic relations and trade fair.

The Fair will display different kinds of products including oil and foodstuffs, native produce, animal by-products, textiles, silks, garments, light industrial products, stationery and sporting goods, arts and crafts, and drawn work, chemicals, medicines and health products, machinery and instruments and electronics and so on. The products and products from enterprises with foreign investments will also be on display. Various forms of business such as processing or assembling with supplied materials, compensation trade, joint and cooperative ventures will all be negotiable.

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ALGERIA: Ruling Council Cancels Elections After President Resigns

(Continued from page 1)
elections, as it was widely expected to do.

A climate of uncertainty reigned over Algeria as the country seemed to drift without a president or parliament and only an interim government under the army's control.

The interim president, Abdelmalik Behabyles, 71, a former diplomat and president of the obscure Constitutional Council, a seven-man government-appointed body, nominally fills the post of president. But real power resides in the hands of Prime Minister Ghazali and senior army commanders.

Since the resignation of the president, signs have multiplied that the Algerian government was preparing a number of measures to

dismantle the democratic process that was started by Colonel Bendjedid in 1988.

Several Algerians and foreign diplomats said that the government of Mr. Ghazali, acting in close coordination with the army, was preparing to undertake measures to restrict parties, like the Islamic Front, that make religion the basis of their political philosophy.

It also appears, according to these Algerians, who asked not to be identified, that the government was considering postponing presidential elections. Under the constitution, these elections must be held within 45 days. The sources said, however, that the presidential vote would be pushed back to at least June.

Armored cars and tanks, which

were deployed throughout the capital Saturday night, were withdrawn in the early hours of the morning. But the army is still in a state of high alert and road blocks were expected to be set up.

On Sunday, Algiers was calm. Streets were busy with heavy traffic as they usually are on Sundays.

Colonel Bendjedid has made no comments since his resignation was aired live on public television Saturday night.

Some West European diplomats in Algeria said Colonel Bendjedid attempted early last week to reshuffle the chiefs of staff of the army to proceed with elections free of army pressure. But on Thursday, the top military command told him that it would not obey these orders and suggested instead that he resign.

"The FIS had thought of all the scenarios but not this one," a former senior official of the ruling National Liberation Front said, referring to the Islamic Front's apparent confusion following the president's resignation.

"We need time to stabilize the country, starting with the economy, and to prepare the society for free democratic practices," said the former senior official, who is familiar with the army's thinking. "What we had this time was chaos, not a free election."

The official said that the president's resignation entailed a legal freeze on any legislative elections and avoided the impact of a forced removal or a coup, although this is not clearly stated in Algeria's vague constitution.

FRIENDS: U.S. and Allies Come to Grips With Post Cold-War Realities

(Continued from page 1)

left with each republic president as the minimum they must meet to qualify for American recognition and aid. The list includes such points as the need to support democracy, rule of law and human rights.

It was striking, if not a bit frightening, though, to watch during Mr. Baker's recent tour of Soviet republics how effortlessly the presidents of these new states read back to him the democratic cue cards he held up to them.

"Just tell us what to say," they in effect told the secretary. "We support free markets. We support free elections. Now please give us your recognition and aid."

The question is: Are these horn-gain democrats just fooling themselves, or are they fooling America, too? Clearly, the administration has not been fooled by Mr. Gamsakhurdia. But how about some of the others?

There is an almost willful inno-

cence among the American officials now dealing with the new republic leaders — an irresistible desire to believe that these wily former Communists, these men who come from lands with cruel histories and well-honed habits of telling the czar in Moscow whatever he wants to hear to keep him at bay, have indeed been reborn.

Sorting out the fakes in this group from the real gems presents two difficult challenges for Washington.

To the extent that Washington intends to base policy on encouraging and rewarding movement toward democracy by new states, "it is going to have to articulate a larger notion of what constitutes democracy," argued a Harvard University political theorist, Michael J. Sandel. Washington can no longer simply use the mantra of free elections, or Mr. Baker's five points, as a facile summation of democracy.

Free elections are a necessary condition for democracy, but by no means a sufficient one.

"For years, we have just pressed a shorthand version of our values — free elections and free markets — without realizing that the fullest expression of our values required more," Mr. Sandel said.

"Democracy is more than just a procedure for electing officials — it is a way of life and a set of traditions and institutions. Most impor-

tantly, it requires an independent judiciary that can enforce rights, protect the opposition and ensure that not only are elections democratic but that daily life is democratic as well."

But the second challenge is how far to take these concerns. After all, why should the United States care whether Mr. Yeltsin is a real or fake democrat, as long as he supports American interests?

The simple answer is that to the extent that Russia is a democracy it will be much less of a threat to the United States, since democracies are less likely to initiate wars. But Russia is the easy example.

Washington will want and need relationships with a number of the new republics — like the oil-rich and nuclear-armed Kazakhstan — for reasons of good old power-politics, so it can counterbalance Russia, have a new market for American exports and influence Muslims in Central Asia.

When that becomes clear, how closely should Washington scrutinize Kazakhstan's new constitution or elections? After all, the end of the Cold War does not mean an end to geopolitics.

A glimpse of the coming debate could be found during a recent closed-door session between a group of congressmen and a senior administration policymaker, at which the policymaker remarked

that in the years of the Soviet threat, "we were able to justify to ourselves a degree of cynicism in foreign affairs, which was contrary to our nature and traditions."

With the Cold War over, he added, "it may be that Americans have concluded that the world is safe for an unreconstructed form of Wilsonianism. Today, we are in danger of reverting to form — of granting idealism a near exclusive hold on our foreign policy."

MOSCOW: Communists Protest Price Rises and Call for Resignations

(Continued from page 1)

the country in its own hands and bring Gorbachev with other traitors to a military tribunal."

Others called for the resignation of Mr. Yeltsin.

Issues in Negotiation

Celestine Bohlen of The New York Times reported from Moscow: The Kiev communiqué provided a framework for negotiations by specialists who will discuss dividing the Black Sea Fleet into strategic and conventional components.

Both sides agreed to abide by existing agreements, which say that strategic forces will fall under the joint command of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

But a Ukrainian government

source said the republic was insisting on the right to take control of some portion of the fleet's conventional forces to protect its Black Sea coast.

Despite heated exchanges over several days, the meeting took place in an atmosphere of compromise, a Ukrainian official said. The delegations were headed by Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Shakra of Russia and Minister of Defense Conversion Viktor Antonov of Ukraine.

"Ukraine is not insisting on all the fleet," he said, "and the Russians understand that Ukraine, as an independent nation, needs its own fleet."

Still, the talks added to growing doubts about whether the Com-

monwealth can handle disputes between its members, or produce a collective leadership for its joint military forces.

In another Slavic republic, Belarus, the parliament, following in Ukraine's footsteps, moved over the weekend toward creating its own army. It said it assumed control of all the former Soviet forces on its territory, with the exception of strategic forces.

The dispute over the Black Sea Fleet was kindled by Ukraine's decision to seek a loyalty oath from all servicemen serving on Ukrainian territory, including those in the fleet.

Russia argues that the Ukrainian oath violates early Commonwealth agreements to put strategic forces under joint command.

Some of the disagreement stems from differences between Russia and Ukraine over just what "strategic" means.

The term, used in international arms-control parlance to distinguish long-range weapons (strategic) from shorter-range ones (tactical) gets more complicated in this situation.

Russia says the fleet is indeed strategic and that the Crimean peninsula and other Black Sea posts that now form part of Ukraine are historically Russian territory.

Ukraine disregards such historical arguments and says that the Black Sea Fleet cannot be considered strategic because its ships are not currently armed with strategic nuclear weapons, and that because its home port, Sevastopol, is in Ukrainian territory, the force is subject to Ukrainian control.

Military officials, including the fleet's commander, insist that its position — guarding the gateway to the Mediterranean — make it strategically important for all members of the Commonwealth, not just Ukraine.

Germans Cut Back On Arms

Defense Spending To Fall by a Third

The Associated Press

BONN — Germany will cut its planned defense spending by more than one-third over the next 13 years and reduce much of its inventory of heavy military equipment, its defense minister announced over the weekend.

Defense Secretary Gerhard Stoltenberg said the planned defense cuts and military realignments reflected changing world security requirements in the post-Cold War era, as well as Germany's own budgetary constraints.

Since it absorbed the largely bankrupt former East Germany in 1990, Germany has been struggling to bring the East up to Western standards, largely through budget cuts and tax increases.

After a meeting of leaders of the Bundeswehr, Mr. Stoltenberg said Saturday that military spending for 1993 through 2005 was expected to total 117 billion Deutsche marks (\$78 billion).

That represents a decrease of 43.7 billion DM in planned defense spending, or about 35 percent.

Most likely to be affected will be plans for transport planes, heavy artillery, ships and other hardware for the German air force, he said at a news conference.

Plans to spend 20.7 billion DM on new battle tanks, anti-mine systems and upgrades on armored helicopters were axed completely.

Mr. Stoltenberg said that although the air force would need a new jet fighter after 2000, plans to go ahead with a new European jet fighter — called the Jäger 90 — were on hold.

He said the planned changes would make the German military more mobile and enable it to participate in rapid deployment forces, including United Nations peace-keeping missions.

To do that, however, Germany would have to abolish its constitutional restrictions on military involvement outside the area of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a change still under discussion.

Iran Opens Tajik Embassy

Reuters

NICOSIA — Iran has opened an embassy in Tajikistan, the only Far-Eastern republic in the former Soviet Union, the Iranian press agency, IRNA, said.



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BONN: Germany Calls Croatia Policy a Special Case

(Continued from page 1)

Genscher's policy has more to do with domestic popularity than any special German insight into Balkan politics.

"Their analysis is no better than ours," said a U.S. official in Washington, pointing out that Mr. Genscher's approach to Eastern Europe has always been marked by an urgent desire to reassure German opinion that instability there could be avoided.

The impact of Croatian independence — starting in effect, on Wednesday when Bonn implements recognition — is clear in one respect: It has dashed U.S. hopes of salvaging a Yugoslav federal entity of any sort.

But independence for Croatia was the goal of many German conservatives, and their objective was part of the domestic pressures on Bonn's policy toward Yugoslavia.

After months in which conservative German politicians have been restive at post-renaissance concessions, the fate of Croatia became a test of Mr. Kohl's ability to assert German views, according to politicians. Mr. Kohl was put on notice last summer that he would face a revolt in his own party if he wavered on independence.

Pro-Croatian sentiment is particularly strong in Bavaria's Christian Social Union — the more conservative, nationalistic sister party of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union. The Bavarian Christian Socialists forged political ties with Zagreb in the mid-1980s, encour-

aged by the Vatican and East European leaders.

Those links, a conservative politician said, are not a bid for German aggrandizement, but a wish "to liberate a Western-minded, Catholic nation that should not be left out."

The Croatian lobby's influence in Germany is buttressed by Croats living and working in Germany —

many of them long-term residents with many German friends.

With Croatia becoming a litmus test with his party's right wing, Mr. Kohl found it impossible to resist wider pressures to act in Yugoslavia when German media started heavy coverage of the war.

The fighting, often depicted as a nightmarish return of the 1930s turbulence, affected German public opinion strongly and bred impatience with the EC's apparent inability to prevent a recurrence of old conflicts.

Asked what the Yugoslav episode portends for future Western policy coordination, a conservative German politician said, "This was a very specific set of circumstances."

"But a government official saw a wider pattern.

"We felt that other countries were indifferent to our calls for help in Eastern Europe," he said, "so we were forced to do something ourselves."

"Then other capitals blamed us for wanting to go our own way, and that fuels nationalist feelings in this country, precisely what we have sought to avoid with a common European foreign policy instead of a German one."

But diplomats challenged this version of Germany's dilemma. "If they really want policy cooperation, the Germans have to realize that they cannot decide to opt out whenever they decide that an issue has become too scary for them to wait for a consensus," a European diplomat said.

5 Deaths Shatter Yugoslav Truce

Reuters

BELGRADE — Five persons were killed when Croatian and Serbian forces clashed Sunday in the worst violation so far of a United Nations-brokered cease-fire, Tanjug, the Yugoslav press agency, reported.

It said that Croatian forces launched an attack in the Baranja region near the Hungarian border and that Serbian forces returned fire. Three Croats were killed in an hour-long fight, Tanjug reported; it said two Serbs died and that three were wounded.

The UN-negotiated cease-fire between the Yugoslav Army and the Croatian National Guard went into effect Jan. 3. Five unarmed European Community peace observers were killed Tuesday when a Yugoslav Air Force plane shot down their helicopter. The Defense Ministry called the incident accidental.

The right-wing parties, called Tehiya-Zionist Revival Movement and Moleket, now say they will withdraw from the government if Israel's negotiators in Washington so much as mention a plan for self-government to the Palestinians.

That appears to leave Mr. Shamir a choice between prolonging the procedural quarrels that dominated the last round of talks and accepting the end of his government and the scheduling of spring elections.

Officials from both sides said the third round of peace talks, involving Israel, Syria, Lebanon and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, would convene on Monday, six days after the date originally agreed. Israelis say they intend to leave Wednesday evening, leaving only three days to settle a dispute over the status of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

Peace Talks on Mideast Resume Monday in U.S.

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Middle East peace talks were to resume in Washington on Monday, with only three days for negotiators to break a procedural impasse and move on to the major issues at the center of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Officials from both sides said the third round of peace talks, involving Israel, Syria, Lebanon and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, would convene on Monday, six days after the date originally agreed. Israelis say they intend to leave Wednesday evening, leaving only three days to settle a dispute over the status of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

For now, the settlers have considerable political leverage over Mr. Shamir because two nationalist parties that represent them have the power to bring down the government by withdrawing from its parliamentary coalition — and because the prime minister, 76, is already beginning to focus on the general elections that, in any case, must be held in Israel sometime this year.

ISRAEL: Under Pressure, the West Bank Radicalizes

(Continued from page 1)

since late October in attacks that have twice been timed to coincide with the opening of a new round in the peace negotiations.

One result has been a wave of vigilantism among the settlers as well as a mounting political drive to stop the peace process.

"There is a radicalization of the people because of the amalgam of the danger of being shot and the political danger of the darkness of a Palestinian state coming out of the tunnel of autonomy," said Elyakim Haetzni, a right-wing member of parliament and leader in the Kiryat Arba settlement, near Hebron.

"It's a very dangerous situation that may bring very violent reactions, far beyond what is happening now," Mr. Haetzni said.

So far, the settlers' campaign has appeared to have a remarkable degree of influence on both the army and the Shamir government. On the ground, convoys of settlers have begun blocking main roads after stoning incidents and driving back routes through Palestinian villages that are usually not patrolled by the army. As a result, soldiers have been forced to impose curfews and set up checkpoints according to the settlers' agenda.

Meanwhile, Mr. Shamir and his defense minister, Moshe Arens, have bent over backward to appease settlement leaders in the wake of shooting incidents. After sit-ins by militants, Mr. Arens agreed to set up a new settlement at the site of one shooting in the West

Bank, and has reportedly agreed to prepare for another at the site of the latest ambush, near a Gaza refugee district.

Last week, Mr. Arens and Mr. Shamir met one of the settlers' most insistent demands by expelling 12 Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza, even though there was no evidence that any of the suspects were connected to the shootings. And Mr. Shamir agreed to budget for the construction of 5,500 more Jewish housing units in the territories in 1992 — even though an unprecedented campaign to build 21,000 units is already under way.

"The radical right has already had a tremendous impact on the peace process," said Ehud Sprinzak, a political scientist at Hebrew University.

"The question is whether they will be able to block the peace process altogether," said Mr. Sprinzak, who has just published a book on the "radical right" in Israel. "In the long run, I don't see them stopping it, but I do see a major conviction in Israel, including possibly violence."

For now, the settlers have considerable political leverage over Mr. Shamir because two nationalist parties that represent them have the power to bring down the government by withdrawing from its parliamentary coalition — and because the prime minister, 76, is already beginning to focus on the general elections that, in any case, must be held in Israel sometime this year.

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EUROBONDS

Rate Outlook Deflates The Speculative Balloon

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Some of the froth went out of the international capital market late last week when the U.S. bond market suddenly turned down and the enormous volume of new Eurobond issues, totaling the equivalent of more than \$11 billion, began to look like more than the market can bear.

The sell-off was no surprise because prices had risen very fast.

The sell-off in bond markets was no surprise, analysts say, because prices over the past month had risen very fast and yields, which move inversely to prices, had come down very sharply.

In addition, the paper was placed with "more speculative hands — investors who are not normally buyers of World Bank paper," notes a spokesman at one of the 12 lead managers.

The high non-U.S. sales reflect speculation, especially in Europe, that the dollar will appreciate sharply this year and that long-term U.S. interest rates will continue to decline.

However, despite the setback in the Treasury market Friday, European and Asian buyers held their paper, forcing the short sellers to cover their positions.

The Eurodollar bonds launched earlier in the week generally

See EUROBONDS, Page 9

U.S. Bids EC Relent On Farm Subsidies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher expressed disappointment Sunday at a fresh rejection by the European Community of substantial cuts in farm subsidies and suggested that Europe should reconsider its "mistake" and "relent."

He commented after the EC ministers of trade and agriculture, meeting in Brussels over the weekend, reaffirmed their objections to a proposal to overhaul farm subsidy programs under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

His stance, on the eve of a make-or-buy round of negotiations in Geneva Monday, appears to have dashed hopes for a breakthrough in the GATT President United States has demanded substantial cuts in agricultural subsidies as the price for a successful agreement.

Many countries, including the United States, want to compete with Europe in the area of agriculture, Mr. Mosbacher said, but the Europeans maintain "huge subsidies" for their agricultural products.

"I think they're making a big mistake, and I hope they'll reconsider," he said. "Perhaps GATT can still succeed, he added.

The EC ministers, meeting into the pre-dawn hours Saturday, refused to make any concessions despite warnings by economists that failure in the trade talks could worsen recession around the world.

EC officials said the atmosphere surrounding the talks had noticeably worsened since President George Bush met in the Hague in November with Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands, then the acting EC president, and vowed that a successful trade deal was at hand.

At the end of their five-and-a-half hour meeting, the EC ministers reaffirmed their objections to a plan for the overhaul of farm subsidy programs that was offered in December by the GATT director-general, Arthur Dunkel.

No written statement was issued, but several ministers said there was agreement to endorse the conclusions of a meeting held on Dec. 23, when EC ministers said that Mr. Dunkel's plan was unacceptable because it would demand unfair concessions from European farmers.

"I'm in the advertising business, so if they asked me to promote American cars, I bet I could come up with something that would work," said Hiroshi Minamoto, standing near a Pontiac Grand Am.

At present, American cars account for only slightly more than 16,000 of the 5.1 million cars sold in Japan each year, or a little more than three-tenths of 1 percent.

For the U.S., a Decade to Pay the Piper

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON — The American economy, still burdened by the excesses of the 1980s, is struggling to regain its footing, a challenge that it will confront through 1992 and perhaps much of the decade.

With a burgeoning array of problems masked by economic growth statistics during the Reagan years, America was surprised when the problems came together at the start of the new decade to throw the country into recession and raise questions about its future.

Some analysts believe that the unmasking itself is responsible for the sour, uneasy mood of many households and businesses, and therefore also partly responsible for the fact that the economy today is as "flat as a pancake," as one government economist put it last week.

That flatness is widely expected to continue only for a few more months, with growth resuming this spring as consumers and businesses make more progress in digging themselves out from under a mountain of debt.

But no one is looking for a boom. By late this year, most forecasters expect the civilian unemployment rate to drop from last month's 7.1 percent rate only to 6.7 percent or so. The good news is that inflation is likely to stay in the 3.5 percent to 4 percent range even if the economic recovery does pick up as predicted.

A simple resumption of growth, however, is not going to be enough to get the U.S. economy out of the woods. The biggest problem in the eyes of many economists is that the long expansion, which led to creation of more than 18 million jobs, came at the expense of a sharp decline in savings and an enormous

increase in the total debt of governments, households and businesses. The rise in total debt was paralleled by an unprecedented decline in national saving.

Partly as a consequence, business investment other than for replacement of worn out or obsolete plants and equipment was cut nearly in half, relative to the size of the economy.

"The 1980s were a bit of a disaster for the United States and the bill is coming due," a Massachusetts Institute of Technology economist, Rudiger Dornbusch, said at the annual meeting of the American Economics Association in New Orleans a few days ago.

"Like the debts of Latin America, once the growth disappears, debts become a major burden."

Some economists fear that the United States will be lucky during the 1990s to match the record of the '80s when the amount of goods and services produced by each worker rose a scant 0.8 percent a year.

Mr. Dornbusch and many other experts regard that as a poor economic performance because the slow increase of productivity and a growing concentration of income among

more highly paid employees left the real wages of average workers lower than they were 10 or 15 years ago.

Furthermore, with output per worker going up so slowly in the '80s, the major source of economic growth was a rapid increase in the size of the work force as an ever greater share of women sought jobs. U.S. gross domestic product rose an average of 2.2 percent a year only because of all those added workers.

Unfortunately, Mr. Dornbusch said, the work force in the 1990s is projected to expand much more slowly, both because the population is not increasing as rapidly and because it is unlikely that the participation of women will keep rising strongly.

Concern over such longer-term prospects was stated repeatedly last month when members of the House Ways and Means Committee asked a number of economists what should be done to spur the lagging economy.

"The economic problems that the United States faces today are not new," said Barry Bosworth, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. They have little to do with a minor recession and will not be solved by a tax cut, he added.

"After a decade or more in which Americans have been unwilling to invest in the future, they should not be surprised that the future looks a little grim," Mr. Bosworth said.

The centerpiece of his argument was a chart showing that as income gains lagged, consumers kept right on spending. Over the decade, the share of national output going for personal consumption rose from about 63

See RECOVER, Page 9

'Strong' Growth in Germany Rates No Brake, Bundesbank Says

FRANKFURT — Germany's economy will grow about 2 percent in 1992, which is a notable rise in the global context and illustrates that high interest rates are not braking growth, the Bundesbank president, Helmut Schlesinger, said Sunday.

"In view of the economic shape the rest of the world is in, that is by all means a remarkable growth rate," German radio quoted him as saying in excerpts of a taped interview for Sunday broadcast.

His comments appeared somewhat more conciliatory toward other industrial nations, which have called on Germany to concentrate more on growth than on whipping inflation through high rates, than those on Friday by his deputy, Hans Tietmeyer.

In a speech, Mr. Tietmeyer, the Bundesbank's vice president, said that German interest rates would generally have to stay fairly high for the foreseeable future.

Mr. Schlesinger said that growth adjusted for inflation would be 1.3 to 2 percent in Western Germany in 1992 after gains of 4.5 percent in 1990 and 3.5 percent last year. Growth in Eastern Germany would be near 10 percent, he added.

His growth forecast for 1992 was in line with predictions by the economic minister, Jürgen Möllemann, published on Saturday. Mr. Möllemann, however, put a different emphasis on the figures. He said that 1 to 2 percent growth amounted to standstill, although not to a recession.

The Federal Statistics Office on Wednesday is to release data on Germany's economic performance in 1991. Analysts and economists have said that they expected the West German economy to have grown by 3.25 percent to 3.5 percent last year.

Mr. Schlesinger said that his growth forecast for 1992 showed that the Bundesbank's policy of high interest rates was not strangling Germany's economy. The central bank raised key rates by half a percentage point in December.

Mr. Schlesinger reiterated that German pay increases for 1992 that would exceed 1991's average increase of 6.7 percent would lead to trouble later.

Mr. Möllemann, too, called for low pay settlements. "We would rather see zero income growth in real terms for this year than negative economic growth next year," he told a German magazine.

As the Dollar Travels Up, Is Its Ticket One-Way?

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Currency traders were spooked by the dollar's powerful recovery last week. Not only did the rebound come out of nowhere, catching everyone by surprise by rising 5.5 percent against the Deutsche mark, it also looked eerily like a replay of last year.

At the outbreak of the Gulf war the dollar fell, hitting a record low of 1.4430 DM on Feb. 11, 1991. It then snapped back to begin a five-month rally that carried it to a high of 1.837 DM on July 5 with hardly a setback. Although a temporary pullback was repeatedly forecast by analysts, it never materialized until doubts about the U.S. recovery set in.

Now again, experts anticipate the dollar must fall back a bit before it can resume its widely forecast upward trend. But the question haunting the market is: Will it fall back, or is the market poised for a replay of last February?

"Lots of players remember last February and don't want to miss this year," says Jim O'Neill, London-based analyst for Swiss Bank Corp. He expects the dollar to "try to breach 1.60 DM

this week. It ended at 1.5845 DM last week. "The short-term trend for the dollar clearly is up," comments Simon Crane, an adviser to technical traders. "But it must get over 1.605 DM and then the dollar could do quite well."

For Paul Chertkow, Citibank's chief currency strategist in London, "a move above 1.60 DM would provide an early indication of a medium-term upturn." He looks for a rise above 1.65 DM to confirm the recovery, which he believes will push the dollar back to 1.80 DM.

He and Mr. Crane agree that the dollar would have to fall below 1.55 DM to break the current buoyant atmosphere.

By contrast, David Fuller, chairman of Chart Analysis Ltd. in London, believes that "this is no more than a technical rally. The dollar could go a bit higher, but it will soon run out of steam. I don't think we've seen the dollar's low — first because the Americans want a competitive devaluation and second because the Germans are happy with a lower dollar and don't care."

Bank treasurers in New York and Frankfurt, who asked not to be identified, expect the dollar to re-

turn before resuming its advance — soon for the German banker, later this year for the American.

The Frankfurt banker, gloomier about the prospect of a recession in Germany that would bring interest rates down, sees the dollar retreating to the mid-1.50s against the mark before attempting to leap over that hurdle, possibly within a month, he sees the dollar climbing to 1.90 DM.

The New York banker believes that the extreme negativism concerning the outlook for the dollar has been broken, but he also insists that "the basics are intact" to keep the dollar's saggy against the European currencies.

These basics are the huge difference in short-term interest rates. At current levels, speculators are paid to bet against the dollar by shorting the currency. It costs 4.125 percent to borrow dollars, which can then be sold for marks and put on deposit to earn almost 9.5 percent.

It's worth noting that in February 1991, at the time of the dollar's low against the mark, the interest rate differential was 2.375 percentage point in the mark's favor compared to the current 5.375 points.

A Word to Detroit From Japanese Buyers

By Steven R. Weisman

NEW YORK — The very moment that President George Bush and American automobile executives were calling on Japan to buy more American cars, Tomio Sakamoto was looking over a shiny black Cadillac Seville in a showroom on the Ginza, where it was selling for a pricey \$60,000.

"Of course I might buy an American car," said Mr. Sakamoto, 43, a graphic designer. "But I remember that my friend had a Pontiac, and it breaks down very often. The brake gets loose and the blinker lever dropped. It's unbelievable it was so badly made."

American cars were on Japanese minds last week because of Mr. Bush's four-day visit, which ended on Friday. Talk of cars echoed in the prime minister's office, among the bureaucracy and in business corridors. But showrooms were a good place to hear discussions from the real experts: consumers.

Among those interviewed at random at showrooms in central Tokyo, the comments were similar. Mr. Bush's efforts to get Japanese to buy cars would produce little unless Detroit made better cars, said Japanese buyers.

At the same time, many of those interviewed felt that American cars would find a niche here if they could be marketed with a few crucial adjustments, most notably moving the steering wheel to the right-hand side of the car.

"I'm in the advertising business, so if they asked me to promote American cars, I bet I could come up with something that would work," said Hiroshi Minamoto, standing near a Pontiac Grand Am.

Asked what that might be, he paused, tilted his head and said finally, "Maybe status?"

American car importer. "But the images are not of Detroit. American cars have improved and Japanese are buying bigger cars."

Other analysts say American cars will never be competitive until they are backed by solid warranties and with the kind of service and repair networks that Japanese insist on. Doing so would be a major investment that American companies might not be willing to make without more guarantees that their cars would sell.

The high prices of American cars in Japan are a result of costs for shipping, Japanese standardization and high markups by dealers. Dealers and other specialists also agree that although American cars may have improved in quality, more work needs to be done.

The high prices of American cars — far higher than in the United States — pose another problem. Dealers insist on a big markup to compensate for low sales volume, but the low volume keeps the prices high.

As the Japanese see it, this situation illustrates the need for American automakers to be willing to sacrifice in the early stages for success later, as the Japanese did in America.

"I know American cars are very strong, but for Japanese people they are too big and their mileage is too low," said Keiko Shimizu, a teacher, at a Nissan showroom. "If Americans learn how to be more flexible and work hard, they can produce cars that Japanese people will buy."

■ Hills Praises Accords
The U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, said Mr. Bush's mission had made "dramatic changes" toward opening Japan's markets to U.S. products. Reuters reported from Washington.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Other Market Values

Table with columns for Market, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns for Index, Jan. 3, Jan. 10, and other market data.

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DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT
The Board of Directors has announced to pay an interim dividend to the shareholders of the following sub-funds:

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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
Ford Motor Credit Company
12% Notes due February 15, 1995
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of February 15, 1985 (the "Fiscal Agency Agreement") between Ford Motor Credit Company (the "Company"), and The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association) as Fiscal Agent and Paying Agent (the "Fiscal Agent"), all the above-mentioned Notes (the "Notes") will be redeemed on February 18, 1992 (the "Redemption Date") at the price of 100.50% of their principal amount plus interest accrued thereon to the Redemption Date.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Jan. 10

Canadian Dollars

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Snd, Trvy. Includes entries for AIDC, Abbey Natl, Amer Natl, etc.

Short Term

Table of short-term bond prices with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Snd, Trvy. Includes entries for AIDC, Abbey Natl, Amer Natl, etc.

Governments/Supranationals

Table of government and supranational bond prices with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Snd, Trvy. Includes entries for World Bk, Xerox Canada, etc.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Snd, Trvy. Includes entries for ABB, ABB Fin, etc.

Corporates

Table of corporate bond prices with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Snd, Trvy. Includes entries for ABB, ABB Fin, etc.

Yen Straights

Table of Yen straight bond prices with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Snd, Trvy. Includes entries for AIDC, Abbey Natl, etc.

Pound Sterling

Table of Pound Sterling bond prices with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Snd, Trvy. Includes entries for AIDC, Abbey Natl, etc.

Yen Straights

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Advertisement for the new Olympian Executive Class. Features an image of a person in a suit and text describing the benefits of the class, including extra legroom, priority boarding, and lounge access. Includes the Olympian Airways logo and 'Cards' section.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'STOCKS' and 'CHICAGO EXCH'.

New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, and Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes and Fixed-Coupons.

Treasuries Taking a Breather After Long Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The Treasury bond market seems ready for a rest after December's 6 1/2-point rally...

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS
Mr. Duerson said. Bond prices also fell Thursday. It may take until February before the debt is digested, he said.

With Europe drawing closer together, said Mr. von Simon. "The feeling was that those outside the market — the U.S. and Japan — would find it necessary or advantageous to establish European beach heads...

find good support around these levels in the next few days," said Anthony Karydakis, senior financial economist at First National Bank of Chicago. "I would not be surprised if it tried to make a comeback."

Italy Unblocks A Portion of Iraq's Assets

ROME — Italy has partially unblocked Iraqi assets frozen after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August, 1990. Up to 10 percent of Iraqi assets in Italian banks can now be used to pay for Italian exports...

MERGERS: When Companies Go Cold on Fusion, M&A Scientists Suffer

(Continued from page 1)
phenomenon to ignite on the Continent. "The big M&A boom tended to be an Anglophone phenomenon," said Mr. McCarthy...

HSBC Reportedly To Sell Midland

LONDON — HSBC Holdings PLC, formerly known as the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, is putting its stake of about 15 percent in Midland Bank PLC up for sale, news reports said Sunday.

RECOVER: A Rocky Decade?

(Continued from first finance page)
percent to an average of 68 percent in recent years. For three decades prior to the '80s, total national savings had averaged more than 8 percent of net national product...

Iraq May Export Oil in 2d Quarter

LONDON — Iraq could resume exporting oil sometime between April and June, oil industry executives said Sunday after talks between Iraq and UN officials.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table listing various mutual funds with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial metrics.

EUROBONDS: Speculative Balloon Is Deflated

(Continued from first finance page)
found a good response. Nestlé, a rare borrower whose long-term debt is not rated, sold \$200 million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 6.125 percent and reoffered at 99.40 for a spread of only 24 basis points over Treasury paper.

Japanese Role Seen in Bonds For Republics

TOKYO — The former Soviet Union asked Japanese securities firms to underwrite and help it float gold-backed bonds on the Tokyo and European financial markets, a newspaper reported Sunday.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Large table listing mutual funds with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial metrics.

EUROBONDS: Speculative Balloon Is Deflated

The Austrian issue includes an equal number of so-called harmless warrants that can be exercised between 1994 and 1996. As warrants are exercised, Austria can call for early redemption of its initial bonds so that no more than 500 million DM is ever outstanding.

HSBC Reportedly To Sell Midland

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Jan. 10.

Main table containing multiple columns of stock data including symbols, prices, and volume. The table is organized into several sections labeled A through S.

(Continued on next page)

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CHICAGO EX

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam
The market made a good start to 1992 with volume last week increasing almost daily and totaling 11.3 billion guilders, of which 3.2 billion was equities.

Hong Kong
Shares rose to an all-time high during roller-coaster trading last week. The Hang Seng Index gained 41.79 points to close at 4,348.92 Friday.

Milan
The exchange's MIB index gained 4.7 percent last week to close Friday at 1,048 points. Daily trading volume also gained each day, reaching a peak of 100 billion lire a day against an average of 50 billion the previous week.

Singapore
Renewed investor confidence helped the Straits Times industrial index gain 7.18 points last week to close at 1,488.07.

Tokyo
Share prices fell sharply last week in volatile, arbitrage-dominated trading. The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues closed the week at 22,381.90 yen, which was 1,424.28 yen or 6 percent below the close on Monday, the year's first trading day.

Zurich
New optimism boosted trading volume and helped add nearly 2 percent to the Swiss Performance Index last week. The index closed Friday at 1,087.97 points against 1,068.59 the previous week.

Paris
Prices rose on the Bourse last week with new optimism helped by government plans for a new shares investment trust to tap public savings. The CAC index of the top 40 shares rose 3.7 percent, to 1,837.44 points on Friday.

London
Stocks suffered last week over concerns about the weak pound, the state of the British economy and political uncertainty in an election year. The FT-SE 100 Index fell 26.2 points to 2,471.9.

Frankfurt
The market overcame early losses to end last week with the DAX spot trend gaining a modest 12.09 points, to close at 1,615.71 on Friday.

Stocks suffered last week over concerns about the weak pound, the state of the British economy and political uncertainty in an election year. The FT-SE 100 Index fell 26.2 points to 2,471.9.

Foreign investors seem to be back on the market and on Thursday trading reached 5.3 billion francs worth of shares—a level not seen for more than a year.

Trading benefited from a new rule that all dealing for third parties must be carried out on the bourse. There is also a general sentiment that heavy losses in the final months of 1991 are going to be regained.

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Tax Hopes Are Lifting U.S. Stocks

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Nothing, it is wrongly said, is certain except death and taxes. In reality, taxes are not a sure thing, and in that fact may lie a partial explanation for the soaring stock market.

Companies now get tax deductions when they pay interest on borrowing, but do not save on taxes when they pay dividends, which is one reason that corporations went deeply into debt in the 1980s, a calculation that is still damaging the economy. It remains hard to see how that idea could get through Congress, but even the talk may be helping.

U.S.-China Talks Cast a Shadow On H.K. Market

HONG KONG — Talks between China and the United States that are being held to thrash out U.S. charges of trade piracy will set the tone for Hong Kong's stock market this week, analysts said.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 10.

Table with columns for NYSE Most Actives, AMEX Most Actives, NYSE Sales, AMEX Sales, NYSE Divides, AMEX Divides. Includes sub-tables for NYSE and AMEX with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chng.

Euromarts At a Glance

Table titled 'Euromarts At a Glance' showing Eurobond yields for various maturities and currencies.

Weekly Sales

Table titled 'Weekly Sales' showing market performance for various indices like Straights, Convert, FRN, etc.

Labor Rates

Table titled 'Labor Rates' showing rates for U.S. and other regions.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

Table titled 'U.S. Treasury Bonds' showing yields for various maturities.

U.S. Consumer Rates

Table titled 'U.S. Consumer Rates' showing rates for various financial products.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Table titled 'NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET' showing trading data for various stocks.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Table titled 'CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS' showing option prices for various stocks.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Table titled 'AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS' showing option prices for various stocks.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Table titled 'INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED' listing various international services and agencies.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Table titled 'ESCORTS & GUIDES' listing various escort and travel services.

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MONDAY SPORTS

Arizona Loses Cool, and Streak, to UCLA

New York Times Service

One of the coolest coaches in college basketball lost his temper, and it contributed mightily to ending the longest home-court winning streak in college basketball.

Behind Don MacLean's 38 points and Darrick Martin's rebounding 12-footer with three-fourths of a second left, and with help from a technical foul by the usually mild-mannered Arizona coach, Lute Olson, second-ranked UCLA edged sixth-ranked Arizona, 89-87 on Saturday in Tucson. With the defeat the Wildcats' 71-game home winning streak came to an end.

Also on Saturday, No. 4 Kansas lost to Louisville, and No. 5 Connecticut was defeated by Villanova.

In Tucson, Wayne Womack's off-balance 10-footer with 19 seconds left had tied the score at 87 for an Arizona team that rallied from the seven-point deficit that Olson's technical foul contributed to. But Martin was able to dribble down the clock after a timeout by the

Bruins with 11 seconds left, then make the winning shot.

MacLean, who scored 16 of UCLA's last 21 points, outduelled Chris Mills of Arizona, who finished with 25 points and nine rebounds. And it was MacLean's four free throws — two after the technical foul on Olson — that put UCLA up, 80-74, with just under six minutes left.

MacLean had been fouled by Khalid Reeves in the act of shooting. Olson objected to the call and the referee, Tom Harrington, hit Olson with the technical. MacLean sank the two foul shots and the two technical foul shots.

In other games, The Associated Press reported:

No. 1 Duke 97, No. 14 Georgia Tech 84. Christian Laettner scored 33 points in Durham, North Carolina, getting 12 straight in the first half to help the Blue Devils (10-0, 4-0 Atlantic Coast Conference) extend this season's longest winning streak to 15. Jon Barry scored 20 for Tech (12-3, 2-1).

No. 3 Oklahoma State 86, Missouri-Kansas City 58. Byron Hous-

ton scored 28 points and Oklahoma State used an 18-0 first-half run to win easily. The Cowboys improved to 14-0 and won their 24th straight home game in Stillwater. Missouri-Kansas City dropped to 10-4.

Louisville 85, No. 4 Kansas 78. In Lawrence, Kansas, Dwayne Morton had 20 points and started a 9-0 spurt late in the second half as Louisville (8-3) ended Kansas' 24-game home winning streak. The Jayhawks (11-1) had not lost at home since Feb. 13, 1990.

Villanova 79, No. 5 Connecticut 70. In Villanova, Pennsylvania, James Bryson had 19 points and 10 rebounds as Villanova (5-6, 3-1 Big East) handed Connecticut (11-1, 2-1) its first loss of the season.

No. 7 Ohio State 60, Northwestern 52. Jim Jackson scored 21 points and Lawrence Funderburk added 16 as Ohio State (10-1, 2-0 Big Ten) struggled to win in Evanston, Illinois. Northwestern (7-5, 0-2) has lost 24 straight Big Ten games.

No. 9 Michigan State 77, Illinois 75. Kris Wickensky made a lay-up as time expired and Michigan State won at home, in East Lansing, Illi-

nois (7-5, 1-1 Big Ten) led by as many as 16 points before the Spartans (11-1, 1-1) rallied.

No. 10 Indiana 79, Wisconsin 63. Reserve Greg Graham scored 17 points and Indiana (11-2, 3-0 Big Ten) overcame a cold first half to win in Madison, Wisconsin. Tracy Webster scored 23 for Wisconsin (10-5, 1-1).

Minnesota 73, No. 11 Michigan 64. Freshman Voshon Lenard outplayed Michigan's vaunted freshman class, getting 25 points and eight rebounds as Minnesota (9-6, 1-1 Big Ten) won in Minneapolis. Jalen Rose scored 25 points for the Wolverines (9-2, 1-1).

No. 13 Arkansas 101, LSU 90. Todd Day scored 43 points and Arkansas (13-3, 2-1 Southeastern Conference) pressed LSU into 21 turnovers to win in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Shaquille O'Neal had 27 points for LSU (7-4, 1-1).

No. 15 Kentucky 81, Florida 60. Dale Brown sparked an 8-0 run at the start of the second half with a 3-pointer and a dunk off a steal that carried Kentucky (12-2, 3-0 SEC)

in Lexington. Stacy Poole (8-4, 1-1) had 21 points for Florida.

In other upsets of teams ranked in The Associated Press' Top 25:

Georgetown 73, No. 18 Seton Hall 65. Alonzo Mourning scored 23 points and dominated inside as Georgetown rallied in Landover, Maryland. The Hoyas (9-2, 2-1 Big East) trailed by 54-46 with 13 minutes left, but limited Seton Hall (3-3, 2-2) to only two baskets the rest of the way.

Florida State 88, No. 19 Wake Forest 85. In Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Sam Cassell scored 34 points, sinking a game-winning 3-pointer with 20 seconds left in overtime, as Florida State (8-4, 2-2 ACC) stopped a 13-game home winning streak for Wake Forest (8-3, 1-2).

Iowa State 73, No. 21 Oklahoma 71. Freshman Julius Mitchell's 3-point play with 16 seconds left capped a comeback that rallied Iowa State (12-2) to its 10th home victory, a home victory, a Big Eight opener in Ames, Oklahoma (10-2) led by 61-47 with nine minutes left.

Irish Beat Tarheels For Another Upset



LaPhonso Ellis, in getting 31 points and 11 rebounds, rose to the occasion for Notre Dame.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — LaPhonso Ellis got 31 points and a game-high 11 rebounds and Damon Sweet scored a career-high 30 points as Notre Dame surprised eighth-ranked North Carolina with an 88-76 victory over in Madison Square Garden.

With the upset of the heavily favored Tar Heels (10-2), Notre Dame improved its record to 4-5 and stretched its winning streak to three games. That winning streak began Jan. 6 in Los Angeles with a 64-58 defeat of Southern Cal, then ranked 23d.

But the upset on Saturday was different, in that the Irish, six games into nine straight on the road, did not have to rally to beat the Tar Heels. Notre Dame led from the time that Sweet hit a 15-foot jumper with 19 minutes, 11 seconds left in the first half.

In their three previous victories this season, the Irish had fought back from halftime deficits. They were down by 11 to Valparaiso, by 9 to USC and by 15 on Thursday before they beat La Salle.

Point guard Elmer Bennett, scored 18 points and dished out 10 assists as Notre Dame moved the ball off the Tar Heels with abandon. The Irish had 26 assists, North Carolina's 20, in addition to outbounding the Tar Heels, 30-25, and outshooting them from the field, 61.8 percent to 47.8 percent.

Hubert Davis led the Tar Heels in scoring with 22 points.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York	11	10	.524
Boston	11	10	.524
Philadelphia	10	11	.476
Atlanta	10	11	.476
New Jersey	10	11	.476
Washington	10	11	.476
Orlando	10	11	.476

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
Chicago	10	11	.476
Cleveland	10	11	.476
Detroit	10	11	.476
Indiana	10	11	.476
San Antonio	10	11	.476
Phoenix	10	11	.476
Portland	10	11	.476

Team	W	L	Pct
Seattle	17	22	.435
San Diego	17	22	.435
Golden State	16	23	.413
Los Angeles	16	23	.413
Utah	16	23	.413
Phoenix	16	23	.413
San Jose	16	23	.413
Portland	16	23	.413

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Atlanta	101	97	Washington	101	97
Boston	101	97	Charlotte	101	97
Chicago	101	97	Cleveland	101	97
Detroit	101	97	Golden State	101	97
Indiana	101	97	Los Angeles	101	97
Los Angeles	101	97	Minnesota	101	97
Memphis	101	97	Orlando	101	97
Phoenix	101	97	Portland	101	97
San Antonio	101	97	San Diego	101	97
San Jose	101	97	Seattle	101	97
Utah	101	97	Washington	101	97

MAJOR COLLEGE RESULTS			
Arizona	87	89	UCLA
Kansas	78	85	Louisville
Ohio State	60	52	Northwestern
Michigan State	77	75	Illinois
Oklahoma State	86	58	Missouri-Kansas City
Duke	97	84	Georgia Tech
Indiana	79	63	Wisconsin
Arkansas	101	90	LSU
Kentucky	81	60	Florida

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Arizona	87	89	UCLA
Kansas	78	85	Louisville
Ohio State	60	52	Northwestern
Michigan State	77	75	Illinois
Oklahoma State	86	58	Missouri-Kansas City
Duke	97	84	Georgia Tech
Indiana	79	63	Wisconsin
Arkansas	101	90	LSU
Kentucky	81	60	Florida

HOCKEY			
NHL Standings			
Wales Conference			
Team	W	L	Pct
Edmonton	10	11	.476
Calgary	10	11	.476
Winnipeg	10	11	.476
Manitoba	10	11	.476
Quebec	10	11	.476

CRICKET

World Series Cup	India	171	West Indies	163
First Limited International	South Africa	178	England	178

SOCCER

Dutch First Division	FC Groningen	2	FC Twente	1
English First Division	Manchester United	2	Sheff Wed	1

TENNIS

New South Wales Open	Michael Stich	6-4, 6-4	Andre Agassi
World Cup	Spain	6-4, 6-4	France

SKIING

World Cup	Italy	171	West Indies	163
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TRANSACTIONS

Baseball	Los Angeles	1	San Diego	1
Hockey	Edmonton	1	Calgary	1

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles into words to complete the four ordinary words.

AWNTY

LUCK

MOAWED

DICHOR

BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



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هكذا من الأصل

MONDAY SPORTS

Bills Slip by Broncos for AFC Title and Return to Super Bowl

Packers Select Holmgren, Bucs Hire Wyche as Coach

Mike Holmgren has been hired as coach of the Green Bay Packers, leaving only the Pittsburgh Steelers with a coaching vacancy at present.

Holmgren, who had been the San Francisco 49ers' offensive coordinator, got a contract Saturday said to be worth \$2.5 million over five years.

He said he accepted the position because of the Packers' strong management and aggressive approach toward recruiting and drafting players.

While the other jobs were very attractive, this was the only place for us," he said. "The Packers are set up to succeed."

Holmgren said he planned to hire an offensive coordinator, but would himself play a major role in creating a balanced running and passing game.

"I think the most effective offense is a balanced offense," he said, adding that his work at San Francisco would provide a "great model" for Green Bay.

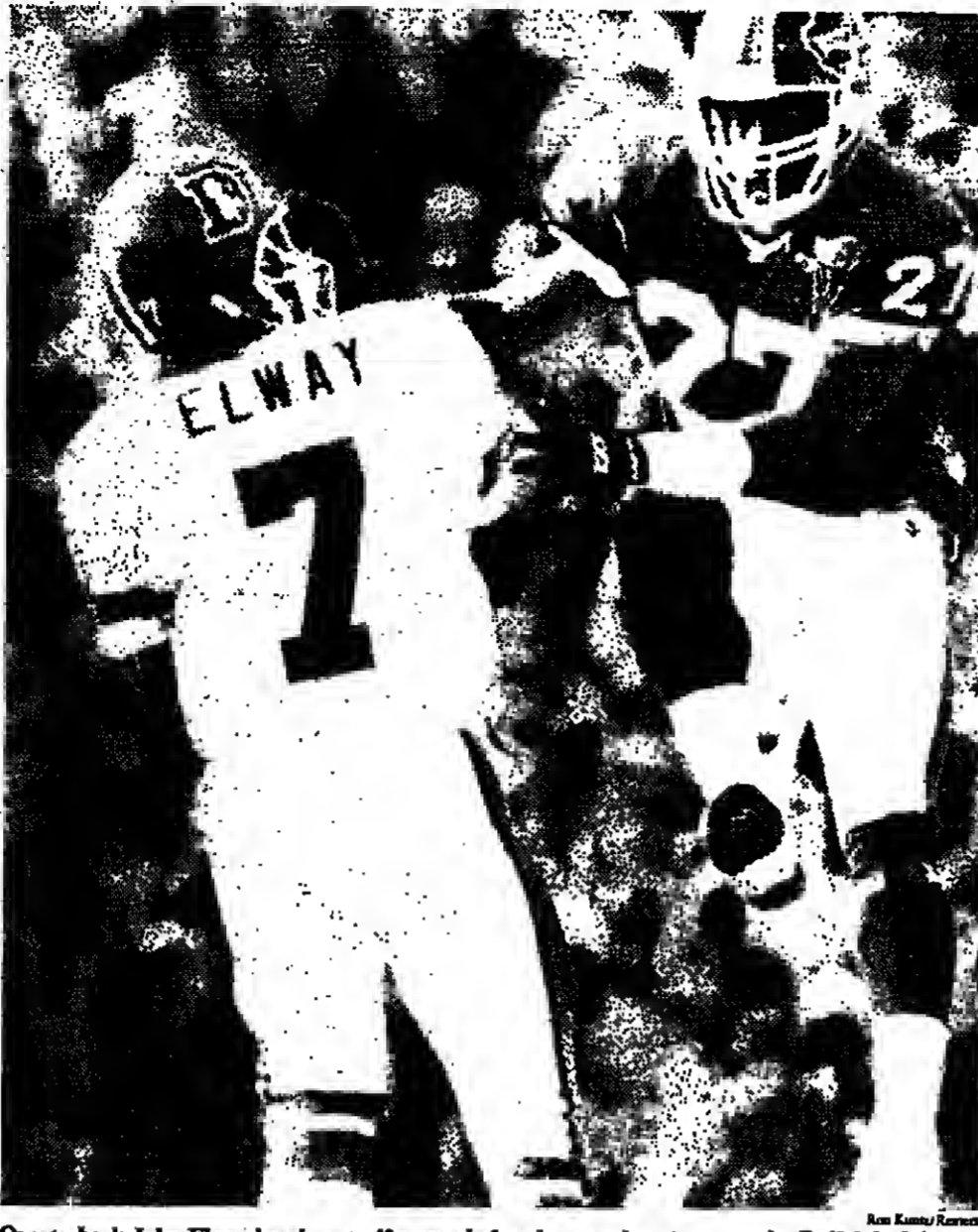
The Houston Oilers' offensive coordinator, Kevin Gilbride, was to be interviewed Sunday in Pittsburgh for the Steelers job, which became open Dec. 26 when Chuck Noll retired.

Gilbride, 40, has been with the Oilers for three seasons, the past two as offensive coordinator.

Joe Greene, who played his way into the Hall of Fame with the Steelers; the Dallas Cowboys' defensive coordinator, Dave Wannstedt; and the Kansas City Chiefs' defensive coordinator, Bill Cowher are to be re-interviewed for the job.

Friday, Tampa Bay hired Sam Wyche, former coach of the Cincinnati Bengals, and the Minnesota Vikings hired Stanford's coach, Dennis Green. Green joined the Los Angeles Raiders' Art Shell as the only black head coach in the NFL.

The Indianapolis Colts, who may hire Rick Venturi, are said to be looking closely at Buddy Ryan, former coach of the Philadelphia Eagles.



Quarterback John Elway barely got off a pass before he was almost overrun by Buffalo's defense.

Buffalo's Non-Offense Still Prevails, 10-7

ORCHARD PARK, New York — No offense, but Buffalo is going back to the Super Bowl and Denver isn't.

Buffalo's no-huddle offense was a no-show Sunday against a brilliantly prepared Denver defense, and the Bills could get only one touchdown — on defense.

They broke a scoreless tie in the third quarter on Carlton Bailey's 11-yard touchdown return of a tipped John Elway pass.

That helped Buffalo to a 10-7 victory over the Broncos in the American Football Conference championship game and sent the Bills to their second straight Super Bowl, on Jan. 26 in Minneapolis.

So defensive was the game that Denver's backup quarterback, Gary Kubiak, who relieved an injured Elway, threw for more yardage than either Elway or Jim Kelly, two of the league's premier quarterbacks in the National Football League.

"When Carlton made the interception, the whole offense was saying, 'Please get into the end zone,'" said Kelly, who was 13 of 25 for only 117 yards.

The Broncos, who had entered the game the underdog by nearly two touchdowns despite their 12-4 season, had their chances, even after they lost Elway in the fourth quarter with a bruised thigh.

"We did everything we could," Coach Dan Reeves said. "Our defense held them to three points. It's a shame a turnover changed the game."

"They didn't do anything differently," Coach Marv Levy of Buffalo said. "They just played hard and aggressive. We're just happy to get out with a win."

Kubiak, who is retiring after this season, completed 11 of 12 for 137 yards and ran 2 yards for the Broncos' only touchdown with 1:43 left, after Scott Norwood's 44-yard field goal had given the Bills a 10-0 lead.

Elway, 10 of 15 in the first half for 113 yards, was only 1 of 6 for 8 yards in the second half.

But the story was the opportunities the Broncos missed. Norwood, who missed a late 47-yard attempt that would have won the game in the 20-19 Super Bowl loss last year to the New York Giants, was a lot more successful than Denver's David Treadwell.

Treadwell missed from 47, 42 and 37 yards in the first half as the Broncos got into Buffalo territory on all six of their possessions, getting as far as the Bills' 11 on one drive.

But Buffalo's defense, ranked next-to-last in the NFL during its 13-3 regular season, rose up each time, led by linebackers Cornelius Bennett and Darryl Talley and nose tackle Jeff Wright, forcing the field-goal tries.

Cornerback Kirby Jackson made one of the biggest plays, stripping Steve Sewell of the ball at the Buffalo 44 after the Broncos had recovered an onside kick following Kubiak's touchdown.

Treadwell's misses made the game scoreless at halftime, as Buffalo, which led the NFL with an average of 448 yards per game, was held to 58 total yards in the first half.

The Bills almost matched that total on their second possession of the third quarter, driving 44 yards to the Denver 26. But on a third and seven, Tyrone Braxton intercepted a Kelly pass.

That turned out to be a turning point — for the Bills.

On the second play, Elway dropped back and attempted a middle screen pass, a play that had worked for 21 yards in the first half.

But he couldn't get it over Wright and Bailey. Bailey grabbed the ball on the 11, juggled it, broke a tackle by Elway and took it into the end zone.

"I had a window there," Elway said afterward, "but it was an awful small window and Wright just tipped the ball right into Bailey's hands."

"I should have made the tackle," "I just didn't do it by myself," Bailey said of his first touchdown in four NFL seasons. "Jeff tipped the ball and I was just there."

This was supposed to be a shootout between the teams that had represented the American Football Conference in four of the five previous Super Bowls, particularly with the relatively mild 42-degree weather (23.5-degree centigrade) in Buffalo.

Instead, it was a day of futility, particularly for the Bills, who seemed bewildered by a Denver de-

fense that sent Simon Fletcher and Michael Brooks blitzing on most plays.

Denver had plenty of early chances, but came up empty.

On the second series, a 21-yard screen pass from Elway to Sewell got the ball to the Bills' 34. But Talley threw Gaston Green for a 1-yard loss; Leon Seals dumped Green for a loss of 4, and Wright sacked Elway for 12 yards, forcing a punt.

Two plays later, Ron Holmes tipped a Kelly pass and Greg Kragen made a diving interception at the 26. But Bennett and Leonard Smith combined on a sack, and Treadwell's 47-yard field goal try went wide right.

The fourth time was the most confusing.

From his 37, Elway threw a pass that was ruled by the officials as an interception by Jackson at the 2 yard line.

It was overruled on a replay, but nearly five minutes passed before the officials figured out what down it was and where the ball should be respotted.

The Broncos got a first down when Wright was fouled on a third and four, and got as far as the 11.

But Elway fumbled a snap, then was sacked by Bruce Smith and Treadwell hit the right upright from 44 yards away.

Then Elway connected with Sewell on a screen for 26 yards to the Buffalo 24. That ended with Treadwell again hitting the right upright from 37 yards.

And on the sixth possession, Sewell took a direct snap in the shotgun but fumbled and recovered on third and two at the Buffalo 46.

Denver's futility continued into the second half.

After Mike Horan's 76-yard punt, the longest in AFC playoff history, pinned the Bills back, the Broncos couldn't move again from their 49 as Elway underthrew an open Vance Johnson on third down.

Buffalo finally got a drive going, 45 yards to the Denver 26, but Braxton ended that threat with an interception on a third down play on which Kelly threw into double coverage.

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Holzer Wins Super-Giant Slalom as Accola Closes on Tomba

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Germany — Patrick Holzer, giving his Italian teammate, Alberto Tomba, a little help on the way, led a charge by late starters and won the men's super-giant slalom on Sunday to post his first World Cup victory.

Paul Accola of Switzerland was second and closed to within eight points of Tomba, the World Cup overall leader, who does not compete in the fast races and skipped the downhill on Saturday and the super-giant on Sunday.

Holzer's victory prevented Accola from taking the overall lead, but the Swiss went to the top of the super-giant slalom standings.

"I am glad that Tomba is still on top, but first of all I try to win for myself," Holzer said. "I was hoping to finish among the top 10, but I am very surprised by my victory."

After the race, Tomba embraced Holzer and congratulated his young teammate.

Tomba will compete in the slalom on Monday, but Accola's ninth-place finish in the downhill Saturday gave him a chance to overtake Tomba because the slalom and the downhill will count as combined.

Peter Rzeznak of Austria finished third on Sunday, leaving the Austrian men without a victory about halfway through the World Cup season.

Holzer, starting 26th, was timed in one minute, 17.09 seconds. His previous World Cup best was a second place in the super-giant slalom in Lake Louise, Canada. But Holzer was disqualified in that race for not wearing a proper seal on his racing suit.

"I didn't expect to win and it's a nice revenge for that disqualification," Holzer said.

Markus Wasmeier of Germany was the winner of the downhill on Saturday, a race that was marred with injuries. The season ended for Rob Boyd of Canada, Aile Skaardal of Norway and Berni Huber of Germany a month before the Olympics.

Huber, starting third, crashed and broke a bone in his back, pulled a muscle in his right thigh and injured his right ankle.

Doctors said Skaardal, who also crashed, tore ligaments in his left foot and left knee and was flying home to undergo surgery.

Boyd, competing in his first race since back surgery in October, tore ligaments in his right knee. Doctors said his season also was over.

Wasmeier was 38th out of the gate and went fearlessly down the course.

"You had to be aggressive today, and not let yourself be intimidated by the course," he said. "I think there were so many falls because some racers were too impressed by the course."

Wasmeier had a time of 1 minute, 50.58 seconds, edging Patrick Orlich of Austria, who was second in 1:50.64. Hansjörg Tauscher of Germany was third in 1:51.35.

Ginther Score to 3d Overall Sabine Ginther of Austria, aggressively attacking an icy course at Schruns, Austria, on Sunday won her first World Cup slalom and capped a stunning weekend in which she amassed 280 overall points.

The victory, coupled with an impressive second-place showing in the downhill event on Saturday, also gave Ginther her first World Cup combination victory.

Ginther's 280-point weekend delighted the partisan Austrian crowd at Schruns and sent her overall World Cup point total zooming to 401. That put her in third place behind teammate Petra Kronberger (419) and Katja Seizinger of Germany (412).

"I learned a lot from my fall in Saalbach," Ginther said after the race. "I wanted to prove to everyone that I still have good nerves."

On a tricky course that caused numerous falls and disqualifications — including the favorite, Vreni Schneider of Switzerland, in the first run and Kronberger in the second — Ginther finished with a total time of 1 minute, 53.32 seconds.

That was just 0.22 seconds ahead of Spain's Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa, who led after the first run. Anneliese Coberger of New Zealand was third with a time of 1:55.76.

On Saturday, Katja Seizinger scored her second World Cup victory of the season, racing down a fast, hard downhill course. Seizinger's other victory this season was in a super-giant slalom at Santa Caterina, Italy, last month.

SIDELINES

South African Track Groups Unite

CAPE TOWN (AP) — South Africa's two leading track and field groups, one white, the other black, formed a unified body Sunday in a move that should clear the way for Olympic participation this summer.

With unity in athletics, virtually all major sports in South Africa are now governed by integrated bodies. Most have been re-admitted to world competition after being banned for decades because of apartheid.

The latest integrated organization is called Athletics South Africa and will select the track and field team that hopes to go to the Summer Games. South Africa has accepted an invitation from the International Olympic Committee to go to Barcelona, but first must be re-admitted to the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the world body governing the sport.

The British Athletic Federation said Sunday that South Africans would be invited to the indoor meet in Glasgow on Feb. 8.

For the Record

Dieder Camberbero, the French team's goal kicker, injured his right leg Sunday and said he probably would not play in the Feb. 1 Five Nations match in Cardiff.

The Italian soccer league will begin using professional referees in 1993, the federation's president, Antonio Matarrese, said in Rome.

Sánchez Day Spoiled Only By Sabatini

SYDNEY — Top-seeded Gabriela Sabatini killed the chances of a family sweep in the New South Wales Open tennis tournament by dominating No. 2 Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, 6-1, 6-1, in the women's singles final Sunday.

But the Sánchez family still took three of four titles in the tournament. Sánchez Vicario's brother, Emilio, won the men's title Saturday, and he and countryman Sergio Casal took the doubles crown Sunday, beating Scott Davis and Kelly Jones of the United States, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Later Sunday, Sánchez Vicario teamed with Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia to beat Mary Joe Fernandez and Zina Garrison of the United States, 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (4-7), 6-2, for the women's doubles crown.

In Auckland, unseeded Jaime Yanga of Peru overcame gusting winds and American Malivai Washington to win Sunday's title match at the New Zealand Open.

Yanga, playing his first ATP Tour event since the U.S. Open, defeated Washington, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4, in a 1-hour, 51-minute baseline struggle.

Yanga, who had been sidelined for three months with a knee injury, won the fifth title of his career. Washington, seeded No. 7, was playing in his first final.

Former Soviet Republics Organize Soccer and Olympic Sports Bodies

MOSCOW — At least eight former Soviet republics have formed a new soccer association within the new Commonwealth of Independent States, and said they will represent what was the Soviet Union at least through the European Championship, while an All-Commonwealth Sports Council has been formed to coordinate activities for the 1992 Olympics and other international competitions.

Members of the executive council of the old Soviet Soccer Federation voted early unanimously Saturday to transform themselves into the new Association of Soccer Federations of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Russian Information Agency reported.

The association will have 22 teams from Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Armenia and Moldova refused to join, and Ukraine — home of some of the best teams — apparently was uncertain.

The Commonwealth association will sponsor its own championship starting March 1. Its president, Vyacheslav Koloskov, said an invitation to send its best players to the European Championship finals in Sweden already had been received.

That apparently ends the question of whether a team from the former Soviet Union would compete at the European Championship or surrender its berth to Italy.

The All-Commonwealth Sports Council also will seek the bank accounts of the defunct Soviet Sports Committee, or GosSport, the Russian minister of sports, Vasilii Matchouga, reiterated Saturday in Paris.

GosSport was dissolved in December as the Russian government took over most ministries and departments of the former central government.

Arbitrator Reopens U.S. Bobsled Trials

LOS ANGELES — An arbitrator has ruled that the U.S. Olympic bobsled team was unfairly selected last year and ordered a new round of tryouts less than a month before the Olympics.

Attorney Ross R. Hart's ruling came after a hearing with hurdler Edwin Moses and football players Willie Gault and Greg Harrell, who claim they weren't informed of the schedule and regulations of the Olympic trials last July at Lake Placid, New York. Their team finished second, .01 of a second behind a team of Todd Snavely, Jeff Woodard and Bryan Leuzinger.

Moses, Gault and Harrell later filed a protest with the U.S. Bobsled Federation.

Hart ruled Saturday that a series of pushoffs be held between Jan. 14 and Jan. 18 in Europe among the eight sleds already selected for the U.S. Olympic team, the two alternates and Moses, Gault and Harrell.

The pushoffs are scheduled just four weeks before the opening of the Winter Games in Albertville, France. The four-man bobsled competition will be held Feb. 21-22.

Chuck Leonowicz, driver of the top U.S. sled, said the ruling will cause chaos for team members who have been practicing together for months.

"A lot of guys' dreams and aspirations were shattered by one man, the arbitrator," he said. "Something like this is tough to overcome. I called my sports psychologist and my hypnotist — I've got to get prepared."

The Statistics

Table with columns for Denver and Buffalo statistics: Rushes-yards, Passing, Return yards, Comp-off-Int, Sacks-yards lost, Fumbles, Fumbles-lost, Penalties-yards, Time of possession, and Individual Statistics for Rushing, Passing, Receiving, and Missed Field Goals.

East Wins Japan Bowl

The 50,000 Japanese spectators who came to watch the 1990 Heisman Trophy winner, Ty Detmer, on Sunday were not disappointed, as he passed for 131 yards and ran for a touchdown, The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

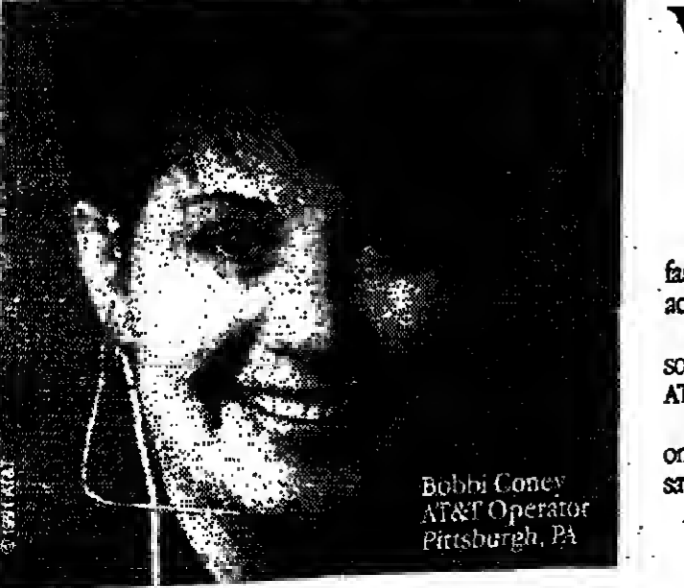
But the performance by the Brigham Young quarterback was not enough to carry the Japan Bowl. Michigan linebacker Erick Anderson's interception with eight minutes left set up a 1-yard drive for the winning touchdown by Kevin Turner of Alabama as the East college all-stars edged the West, 14-13.

In Honolulu, Mark Barsotti of Fresno State hit Brian Treggs of California with a 77-yard scoring pass with 3:24 left to rally the West to a 27-20 victory over the East in the Hula Bowl on Saturday.

Treggs dashed past defensive back Steve Israel of Pitt. Barsotti connected with him down the left sideline at the East 35 and Treggs ran untouched into the end zone.

Barsotti then passed to UCLA running back Kevin Smith for the two-point conversion.

Derrick Moore of Northeastern State in Oklahoma scored on runs of 1 and 18 yards.



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